FBIS DAILY REPORT

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*Vol II No 046* *6 March 1980*

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GDR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER DECRIES NATO MISSILE DECISION

AU051505 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 1-2 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Exclusive article by Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff: "To Whom Does Europe Owe Its Peace; The Community of Warsaw Pact States Consistently Continues Efforts for Political and Military Detente; Grave Dangers From NATO's Missile Decision; The Actual Military Power Balance; Socialist States Will not Allow Military Blackmail"]

[Text] The most important concern of the socialist defense community consists of consolidating peace and in preventing the danger of the outbreak of a new world war. In the seventies significant progress was achieved in the struggle of the socialist countries and all their citizens. Particularly important for detente was the high level CSCE meeting held in the summer of 1975. Also important were the negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic arms which led to the conclusion of the so-called SALT treaties.

In addition, the Soviet Union has submitted more than 100 disarmament proposals to curb and halt the arms race. These included in particular:

--A ban on the development and manufacture of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons;

--The renunciation to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against one another;

--The mutual reduction in armed forces and arms in central Europe.

Many of these peace and disarmament proposals have already become the basis of negotiations and are favorably influencing international events while others are still awaiting a positive solution.

The historical facts since 1917 have proved that socialism and peace form a unity. The socialist states above all need peace and security for the implementation of their great plans.

There is nobody in the socialist society who could enrich himself from arms orders or by domination over other peoples, or by preparing or waging an aggressive war. But typical of the capitalist state and social system, the armament concerns of the United States and the other states are interested in more and more profitable orders and their politicians and strategists are striving for world domination.

If the European peoples are experiencing the longest peace period of this country it is not at all due to NATO but to the consistent peace policy of the countries of the Warsaw Pact and the strong defense power of their armed forces. In the interest of man's well-being the allied socialist countries have thus far always succeeded in meeting the requirements of defending peace and strengthening socialism, and in devoting due attention to securing the lives and gains of their peoples.

In the past few weeks the aggressive policy of imperialist quarters, particularly in the United States, has once more aggravated the international situation. The missile decision of the Brussels NATO Council session in December 1979 and the intensively increased arms buildup under its so-called "long-term program" are aimed at achieving military supremacy over the socialist countries. The realization of these plans entails grave dangers for detente and for peace.

While the population in the capitalist countries is being incited against socialism and frightened by nonexisting "threats by the Soviet Army," the actual military power balance is being either deliberately concealed or distorted. Leading NATO politicians have been repeatedly compelled to admit that close balance exists between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in respect to the major branches of armed forces. Well-known Western military experts and institutes cannot but recognize the close equality of the nuclear arms forces of the two sides. No major numerical differences exist between the two large armed forces groupings in central Europe. As Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR national defense minister, repeatedly underscored, there are no substantial differences in the number of soldiers, the main systems of their arms and equipment, and particularly in the number of missiles, aircraft, tanks and guns. This also applies to some qualitative characteristics such as the range of certain weapon systems, their effect on targets, their mobility and the degree of their susceptibility to interference. All this is as well known to NATO military men as it is to us.

Clearly it is the intention of the United States and NATO to obtain military superiority and to overcome the present military equilibrium, and not perhaps the intention to "restore" the equilibrium that is prompting NATO's decision to deploy qualitatively new U.S. medium-range strategic missiles with great destructive power in several West European countries. Their aggressive aspiration is unmistakably to establish a "first strike" potential with the new medium-range missiles located near the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact. Unilateral advantages will be obtained because nuclear warheads delivered from West European bases can reach targets in the Soviet Union sooner than intercontinental missiles launched from the United States.

In doing so the politicians and mass media of the NATO countries deliberately "overlook" the fact that some 1,500 nuclear weapons carriers of the United States and NATO--submarines, aircraft carriers, aircraft and missiles--in a system of advanced bases, are aimed at cities and other targets of the Warsaw Pact. These include the advanced forces in central Europe and, for example, the Pershing I missile. Its warhead contains an explosive charge which is 25 times more powerful than that of the Hiroshima bomb.

As Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, underscored at the festive event on the 30th anniversary of the GDR, in the past 10 years "the number of medium-range nuclear weapons carriers has not been increased by a single missile or by a single plane." The socialist states hope that the NATO decisions will not be implemented, that detente will continue and that the level of the present military equilibrium will be lowered while retaining the equal security of the two sides, but the socialist states will not be blackmailed. Therefore the defense potential of the Soviet Union and its allies must be strengthened and must also in the future be strong enough to enable the peoples of the socialist community to continue to live in happiness and prosperity, in safety and peace and to achieve their high aims.

Thus we in the GDR--as Comrade Erich Honecker stated at the 11th session of the SED Central Committee--will also always maintain our national defense at the required level. At the same time we shall continue our efforts within the framework of the socialist community of states to lessen the danger of a military confrontation and to promote further steps for political and military detente. In this spirit the National People's Army, precisely in preparation for the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact and the 35th anniversary of the liberation of our people from Hitlerite fascism, will do all it can at the side of the glorious Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies to reliably insure the peaceful work of our people.

WASHINGTON, MOSCOW USING RIVALRY TO GAIN CONTROL OVER EUROPE

AU051145 Tirana ATA in English 092[illegible] GMT 5 Mar 80 AU

["Europe in the Imperialist Plans of Washington and Moscow"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 5 (ATA)--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes today in an article that the American imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists have put on the mask of the defence of Europe and employing as a means of intimidation the danger each one of them poses and exploiting the turbulent situation they themselves have created as a result of their rivalry they are making efforts to strengthen their control and dictate over Europe. In this context, the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko visited Eastern Europe, whereas the U.S. Secretary of State Vance went to Bonn, Rome, Paris and London.

In the general tense situation, a new rival, the Soviet Union has been engaged in the struggle for the resources of oil and when the smell of oil of the Middle East is luring also social-imperialist China, the article continues, the United States of America is proposing to its allies to coordinate their policy and to build a common and long-term strategy with regard to the most critical areas of the world and in particular of oil countries. The U.S.A. aims at using and exploiting all the economic, political and military strength and even the human power of Western Europe for its own interests in the role of the international gandarme against the freedom and independence of the peoples. Washington hoped that now, in the new circumstances created either by the Iranian revolution or the emergence of the social-imperialist Soviet Union beyond the perimeter of "socialist community", the awaited moment had come that by sounding the signal of alarm, to extinguish the old "feuds" and to assemble all under its Atlantic umbrella, that is, not only the wavering persons, but also the others who had abandoned NATO and the close alliance with the United States of America. For this purpose the American imperialists acted quite quickly to organize a conference of the foreign ministers of the main countries of Western Europe. But, despite their attempts and hopes, they were challenged. The conference suffered fiasco and Carter and Vance were forced to publicly accept that disagreements and "misunderstandings" existed with their allies especially with France. Washington's European allies, stresses the article, are not disposed to draw the chestnuts out of the fire for Uncle Sam, especially when they realize the dictate and great greediness of U.S. imperialism.

As Comrade Enver Hoxha writes in his book "Imperialism and the Revolution", "imperialism is ruthless towards any of its partners, when it is in difficulties or when it is flourishing. Sometimes, from necessity and in order to make greater profits, it may make some concession, but mostly it tries to reinforce its chains, not only against weak countries, but also against the developed ones, like the industrialized capitalist states. For example, the United States of America has always pursued this policy towards its capitalist allies, when they have found themselves in difficulties in the imperialist wars that have broken out amongst them. But even after these wars, when they have been making efforts to recover, American imperialism has done its utmost to prevent them from penetrating into the other countries of the world, where it had established its domination". The events that are taking place at present reconfirm this important conclusion.

After mentioning that on its part Moscow is exerting pressure on Western Europe so that the latter weaken and shake its ties with American imperialism and NATO, the article continues: In this test of strength for world hegemony and domination which is going on between U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, one notices that the European capitalist countries in general express themselves for friendship and alliance with the U.S.A. and in favour of the further strengthening of the aggressive block of NATO, but, at the same time, they express their desire to maintain and develop their relations with the Soviet Union and other revisionist countries. They require that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and give up its aims towards the oil-producing countries, not because they are interested in the peoples of these countries, but because they want to preserve their imperialist interests in this neuralgic zone of the world. They do not come out against "detente", so much preferred by the Kremlin, because in the East they have great interests and have flooded in with their capitals, at a time when they are experiencing from day to day in their own internal markets the grave aftermath of the crisis and the fierce competition of the big U.S. monopoly companies.

In the present political circumstances, capitalist Europe, tested in the field of diplomacy, wants to profit from the cracks between the two superpowers, to ensure for itself as many positions of superiority, privileges and favours as possible. The European capitalist states fear the incorporation in the Washington plans, because they see that the two superpowers, manipulating the states included in their respective alliances according to the political interests and circumstances created in the relations between them, either when they come to terms, or when they fiercely contend, want to keep in their hands the keys to the East-West relations.

Although militarily engaged in the Middle East area, the Soviet Union is suppressing with fire and sword the Afghan people, the USA is exerting the savage blockade against Iran and the fiery encirclement they try to establish in the oil basin. The two superpowers have their eyes on Europe too, to trouble the waters, especially in the delicate regions, where the aims of their predatory policy are long since known. But they want and in fact they act to engage the allies in the military adventures beyond the borders of Europe. The Soviet Union which unleashed the barbarous aggression against Afghanistan does not demand from its allies only support by the mass media, a thing which they do to present this aggression as "an act of the great internationalist aid for the salvation of the Afghan people", but also a military commitment, in case it is needed. The infiltration of the Soviet social-imperialists in the Afghan marsh, where they have met the resistance and struggle of a fighter people, cannot fail to have grave consequences also for those who fawn on the Kremlin's aggressive policy.

ZERI I POPULLIT stresses in conclusion that the grave and complicated international situation, which has been created due to the augmentation of the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, the Chinese one and of the other imperialist powers, due to the aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism, calls on all the peoples of the world, hence the European ones too, to be attentive and vigilant, to strengthen their militant solidarity and the struggle against their dangerous enemies, who try to set the world on fire.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH SRI LANKA

AU032002 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Proceeding from the desire to strengthen the relations of friendship between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, the governments of both countries have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

DAILIES APPLAUD PATRIOTIC FRONT'S VICTORY IN RHODESIA

AU050910 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 5 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 5 (BTA)--"The impressive electoral victory of the Patriotic Front in Rhodesia is an achievement of the progressive anti-imperialist forces on the continent of Africa," the RABOTNICHESKO DELO comments editorially today. "It is a reflection of those profound tendencies which have begun in Africa and which have shown the inexorable collapse of the colonial system and of the attempts of neo-colonialism to hold back the historical development of events, to stop the revolutionary process."

"Voting for ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] and ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union]," the paper notes, "the people of Zimbabwe in point of fact endorsed the programme of the Patriotic Front which was recognized as their sole legitimate representative in the years of the armed struggle for independence."

"The first parliamentary election in Rhodesia marked the beginning of a new stage in its modern history," the OTECHESTVEN FRONT emphasizes. "The years long national liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people against colonialism and racism was crowned with a success which in future neo-colonialism should take into consideration."

"The convincing electoral victory of the patriotic forces in conditions of provocations and machinations of all kinds by imperialism against the representatives of the Patriotic Front shows that the repressions and terror by the racist regime and the unconcealed support given by the imperialist powers to this regime could not block the victorious march of the Zimbabwe people towards independent development, towards economic and social progress," it is noted in a commentary in the NARODNA ARMIYA paper.

MILITARY-POLITICAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VIETNAM

AU061142 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 6 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The military-political delegation led by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, BCP Central Committee member and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army today returned home from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The delegation had visited Vietnam at the invitation of Col Gen Chu Huy Man, member of Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and director of the General Political Department of the Vietnamese People's Army. The delegation had also visited the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

AFGHAN DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS, SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT

AU051400 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 5 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 5 (BTA)--An Afghan delegation, led by Mr Fatteh Muhammad [name as received], deputy-minister of defence of Afghanistan, paid a visit here from February 26 to March 5. The delegation had talks with the Bulgarian foreign trade organizations Balkan-Carimpex, Industrialimport, Agrokomplekt, Bulgarplod-Export, Bulgartabak, Farmachim and Technoexport.

A trade agreement was signed today by Bulgaria and Afghanistan.

TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES INCREASED

AU050900 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 5 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 5 (BTA)--Preliminary data have it that trade between Bulgaria and the developing countries in 1979 exceeds 1133 million leva in foreign exchange as against 980 million in 1978. The bulk of this trade is carried out with India, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and Turkey (among the Asian states); Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Nigeria (among the African states); and Brazil (among the Latin American states). In 1978 eleven of the above mentioned states occupied 80 percent of Bulgaria's trade with the Third World countries.

Along with the above states there are prospects that in the near future Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia and more Latin American countries will enter the list of Bulgaria's regular trading partners.

Bulgaria exports to the Third World countries mostly machines and equipment, technological lines and complete plants and she imports from them industrial raw materials, leather goods, tanning materials and extracts, fuel, etc.

BRIEFS

GREEK CONTACTS IN MEDICINE--Athens, March 1 (BTA correspondent)--A delegation of Bulgarian physicians, headed by Mr Peter Andonov, deputy-minister of health, visited Athens from February 25 through 29. In the Greek capital the Bulgarian physicians gave a series of lectures on the achievements in the various spheres of the health service in Bulgaria. They had meetings and discussion with their Greek colleagues. Views were exchanged on the questions of cooperation in medical practice and science. The lectures of the Bulgarian scientists aroused keen interest and were attended by hundreds of specialists and citizens. The Bulgarian delegation was received by Mr Spiridhon Dhoxiadhis, minister of social services. The prospects of expanding cooperation and the exchange of specialists between the Bulgarian Ministry of National Health and the Greek Ministry of Social Services were discussed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 1 Mar 80 AU]

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR--The delegation of the Ministry of Communications led by Minister Pando Vanchev has returned from Moscow. The delegation paid a 3-day visit to the Soviet Union and signed a bilateral protocol on scientific-technical cooperation providing for joint work, an exchange of documents and scientific-technical Soviet assistance within the framework of the general program for specialization and production-sharing between the two countries up to 1990. [Excerpt] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Mar 80 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA--A plan and protocol for cooperation during the 1980 period were signed last night in Sofia, ending the official talks held between representatives of the Bulgarian State Committee on Standardization attached to the Council of Ministers and the General State Inspectorate for Control of Production Quality of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Sofia February 29 (BTA)--The official talks between the delegations of the Bulgarian Central Cooperative Union and the Cooperative Union of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ended with the signing of a cooperation protocol here today. Willingness was expressed for expanding cooperation between the two organizations. It was pointed out that a specific expression of this could be the increase in trade, the expansion of trade in the frontier areas, the production of consumer goods and the exchange of technologies and experience. The cooperative organizations of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia agreed to cooperate with each other also within the framework of the International Cooperative Union. The protocol was signed by Mr Ivan Prumov, chairman of the Central Cooperative Union, and Mr Rudolf Mazuran, deputy-chairman of the Cooperative Union of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 29 Feb 80 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH FRG--Sofia, February 5 (BTA)--An agreement for economic cooperation was signed here today between the Tehnika foreign trade organization and the Salamander company of the Federal Republic of Germany. The agreement provides for cooperation in the making of shoes, and mutual deliveries of other products of the light industry. The agreement marks the beginning of industrial cooperation in footwear making. The output of the new products will begin on two production lines at the Deveti Septemvri plant in Sofia and the Petur Chengelov plant in Plovdiv. After achieving actual industrial cooperation, in future it is envisaged for the output of Bulgarian shoes with the Salamander label to reach 600,000 pairs a year. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 5 Feb 80 AU]

CABLE CONFERENCE--The working group dealing with cable industry products, which is part of the international organization of scientific-technical cooperation in the sector of the electro-technical industry, called Interelektro, has held a regular session in Pamporovo. Representatives of the following member countries of the organization attended the session: Bulgaria, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the CSSR and the SFRY. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

RAW MATERIALS CONFERENCE--A national conference on the subject of utilizing secondary raw materials was held today. Delegates from the organizations of the Fatherland Front, the trade unions, the Komsomol and the Central Cooperative Union attended. The conference was chaired by Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. A report was read by Ivan Gatev, general manager of the Secondary Raw Materials State Economic Trust. Sava Dulbokov awarded the Red Banner of Labor to that state economic trust on the occasion of its 30th anniversary. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Feb 80 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY, ICELAND--The State Council has issued a decree relieving Dimitur Georgiev Viyachev of his post as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to Iceland. Georgi Andreev Antanosov, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the Kingdom of Norway, is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to Iceland. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT RECALLED--The State Council has issued a decree relieving Asen Iliev Zlatanov of his post as Bulgarian ambassador to Kuwait because of his transfer to another position. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Feb 80 AU]

U.S. TRADE EMBARGO HURTS WESTERN, NOT SOCIALIST STATES

LD041036 Prague CTK in English 0805 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--"President Carter's economic sanctions against the Soviet Union are a hostile political act which sharpens international tension, and their economic effect is questionable to say the least," RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

The paper pointed at President Carter's endeavour to induce the NATO states and several other countries at least to limit economic relations with the Soviet Union. Since the cold war period in which this form of pressure was typical, the economic potential of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has grown, and it is illusory to believe that an embargo can be effectively imposed against such economic grouping.

The realistically thinking ruling circles in Western Europe and a number of other countries in the world refuse, despite strong pressure from the U.S., to give efficient support to the embargo against the Soviet Union. The same stand has been taken by industry and business circles in countries which trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. These officials "are aware that pursuance of the American policy would inflict losses on them. They could lose extensive markets and opportunity to maintain ability to compete, and threaten the development of their enterprises and economy in their countries, and thus to increase the already high unemployment," RUDE PRAVO concluded.

WEST DISTORTS AFGHAN SITUATION, RESPONSIBLE FOR REBELS

AU051352 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Milos Krejci article: "Afghanistan: On the Path of the April Revolution: A Plot Against Peace"]

[Summary] "I arrived in Kabul by air on 8 January. Amin had been overthrown only 14 days before. I strove to assess the people's attitudes and the mood in the country. To a certain extent, some chaos and uncertainty were inevitable. The new government--which also includes people who are not members of the People's Democratic Partyand certain former members of the Amin regime--was appointed on 11 January 1980.

"I attended two press conferences with Babrak Karmal, who informed us about the government measures." At a meeting with journalists from the socialist countries he told us about the message to Ayatollah Khomeyni about mutual friendship and support on the basis of Islamic unity, and about diplomatic steps for normalizing relations with Pakistan. "The new government program has declared the Islamic religion sacred, has guaranteed noninterference in family traditions and the maintenance of private property, and proclaimed its agreement with the establishment of further political parties, provided they support the revolution and the freedoms of speech and the press. He also announced that socialism is not its immediate aim." The basic aims of the revolutionary program show that it is "a national democratic revolution, which is antifeudal and anti-imperialist."

"Apart from other things, the new program is aiming at eliminating the consequences of Amin's ultraleftist policy, enforced by a sectarian diktat, which had split the country and created the opportunity for penetration by the counterrevolution."

Amin had directed his terror against the intelligentsia, which had carried the new ideas among the people: One of Karmal's first steps, taken even prior to the appointment of the new government, was to declare a general amnesty. I have talked to people and visited prisons. It can be said that the "amnesty has had a very positive impact on the country."

Amin's removal and the proclamation of the new policy have "produced an immediate positive reaction. The people's masses and many members of the middle strata of the population have given this policy their support. The basis for a civil war, toward which Amin's policy had been aimed, was eliminated.

"The government is being opposed by former feudal lords, reactionaries and mercenaries. By themselves they could achieve nothing; their counterrevolutionary activity is based on American, Chinese, British, Israeli, Egyptian, Saudi Arabian and Pakistani assistance.

"Thus the penetration of Afghanistan by the counterrevolution is primarily imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of an independent country." The domestic reaction has lost its power; the reaction outside the country regards the social conflict as a "danger of communism" in this strategically sensitive area, rich in oil. "The internal and external danger that has thus emerged has established a critical situation which has led the revolutionary government to urgently request Soviet assistance.

"In that very moment of extreme threat to the revolution, Carter came out with his angry attacks on the Soviet Union and the Afghan revolution. The forces of imperialism and counterrevolution were preparing in Pakistan for a military intervention.

"Only because the Soviet Union complied with the appeal for help in this time of dire need, and placed its forces in defensive positions, was a bloody war prevented."

Despite the tense situation I was able to visit the Hindu Kush twice. The natural scenery there is beautiful, but the light of fires in the villages clustered on the steep hillsides "warns against the hidden threat of armed men with beards, with colorful turbans and jute trousers.

"They call themselves Mojahedins, or holy warriors. Their six main groups are being trained in bases in Peshawar, in neighboring Pakistan. From there they make sallies into Afghan territory. They terrorize the population, regardless of whether they are confronted by a civilian, a government official or a soldier. On the road to Jalalabad they held up a bus and shot all of the men who had refused to join them.

"I heard that two trucks had been held up near this old caravan city, about 150 kilometers from Kabul. The Mojahedins invited the drivers, a West German and an Austrian, to join them. When the Austrian refused, he was shot on the spot.

"The reports in the Western press about 'the population's flight' from Afghanistan are exaggerated. Almost 3 million Afghans have always been nomads, migrating with the seasons across the Afghan-Pakistani border. In winter, when the Afghan mountains are covered with snow, they drive their herds to the green pastures of Pakistan; and in spring they return home to the mountains.

"Recently, the Pakistani authorities and the recruiters of espionage services have been striving to prevent them from returning to Afghanistan, setting up compulsory camps for them, coercing them by all possible means to engage in a fratricidal war, and striving to present them to the outside as political refugees.

"According to the reports that leaked out from the secret negotiations of the leaders of the counterrevolution and CIA agents in Munich, in November 1978, the conclusion was reached that Amin was working for counterrevolutionary aims and orienting himself toward the United States, just like As-Sadat. For this reason the post of president was reserved for him in the pro-Western government that was being prepared. At the same time the United States let it be known that it would support the putsch that was being prepared, even in the military sense, if it should prove necessary.

"The coordination of the rebels' training was entrusted to Louis Dupree, an American expelled from Afghanistan in November 1978 for espionage."

The roster of people opposing the popular movement reaches from the king's courtiers to the Maoists. It includes Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, leader of the Hezb-e Islamic Party standing close to the Muslim brothers, a man who was in the pay of Pakistani intelligence and was favorably regarded by the CIA and for whom the post of prime minister had been earmarked; Sayed Ahmed Gailani, related to the king by marriage, who likes to be called "father of the Afghan counterrevolution" and who heads the Joint Islamic Revolutionary Council; Sebqatollah Mojadedi, former imam of so-called English Muslims, who used to sell their services to the colonizing British and are today serving the Americans in the same manner; Ziya Khan Nasiri, U.S. citizen and CIA agent; Bashir Zakariyi, contact man between the CIA and the Peshawar group of emigrees; and certain tribal heads who have lost their land and privileges.

"They are jointly training armed units which intend to invade Afghanistan once the snow thaws in April. They have already carried out certain actions, making them correspond to Carter's 'ultimatum' to the Soviet Union which ended on 20 February.

"The leaders of rebel groups travel to Washington to negotiate arms deliveries. There exist sharp conflicts among them, based on the fight for power, on tribal differences and ideological opinions. The disunity among the tribes and clans has a variety of causes, from rivalry to blood feuds, and frequently has lasted for centuries.

"The 'holy army' is said to consist of about 70,000 people, 30,000 of whom have passed through training camps. Not all of them are Afghans. The international mercenaries' periodical SOLDIER OF FORTUNE has been recruiting people for the fighting in Afghanistan for some time.

"I have heard from Afghans who have been in the vicinity of the Pakistani borders that there are many Chinese soldiers among the 'rebels,' primarily from Xinjiang Province, who act like Afghans.

"The development in Afghanistan cannot be properly understood if it is isolated from the realities of the rest of the world. The events both there and in Iran are directly connected with the long-term foreign policy of world imperialism.

"The Afghan counterrevolutionary movement has been the object of attention for the American and British intelligence ever since the April revolution."

Last spring Warren Christopher was negotiating in Pakistan the establishment of an emigre Afghan government; on his recent visit to Pakistan, Z. Brzezinski posed for a picture with a machinegun aimed at Afghanistan in his hands; the U.S. and British missions in Islamabad and Peshawar, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and the Asian Foundation have increased their staffs; British ships arriving in Karachi last June carried arms that were then dispatched to Peshawar; and the Chinese foreign minister came to Pakistan to assure President Ziaul Haq of Chinese support both for his own shaky regime, and for "the gangs of feudals and other dark elements which the revolution had driven out of Afghanistan.

"The Americans are making no secret of their wish to enhance their military presence in these areas, or of their willingness to use military force here," as was proved by recent reports about CIA shipments of arms, mostly of non-American origin, to Pakistan for use in an invasion of Afghanistan.

Pakistan itself has reputedly already assembled all the ingredients for producing a nuclear bomb, and is also getting military support from China.

President Carter now likes to talk about the "Soviet threat," disregarding the fact that U.S. military units and equipment are being constantly strengthened in a belt encircling the USSR, "so who is threatening whom?"

Indira Gandhi has provided an objective and informed comment on the present situation by saying that the Soviet units are now in Afghanistan because Pakistan is training and sending out Afghan rebels to overthrow the Kabul regime; and that the USSR's military presence in Afghanistan must be seen in the wider context of the security of the whole area.

KEMPNY RECEIVES FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD052034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee received in Prague today Urho Jokinen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland. The Finnish guest was in Czechoslovakia on a short visit.

BARCAK MEETS ALGERIAN, GHANIAN DELEGATIONS

LD052145 Prague CTK in English 1722 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak received on Wednesday head of a visiting Algerian economic delegation Houhou Kamel.

The delegation's talks with Czechoslovak officials on trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation, are preparation for a session of an intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Algerian committee to be held in Algiers. Andrej Barcak will be chairman of the session.

Andrej Barcak also received head of a Ghanian delegation, Deputy Minister of Finance and Economic Planning Dr Ebenezer L. Nyarkotey to discuss economic cooperation.

JAKES EXHORTS ALL SECTORS CONCERNED TO ACCOMPLISH FARM TASKS

LD022306 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Talk in the series "Living Words" by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee--recorded]

[Text] The principal task of our agricultural sector is to insure self-sufficiency in the food which can be produced in our climatic conditions. This is an aim that was set out at the 14th CPCZ Congress and reaffirmed at the subsequent 15th congress. The course of how this aim could be currently achieved was mapped out by the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, while the 14th session set out specific tasks for this year.

The highly demanding nature of this task stems primarily from the fact that we have to insure our self-sufficiency in foodstuffs on an area of 0.46 hectares of agricultural land per inhabitant, of which only 0.33 hectares is arable land. It is therefore essential to husband and to prevent any further diminution of that land.

The only realistic course for achieving self-sufficiency is an intensification of agricultural production through further industrialization, concentration and specialization, the application of science and through good quality work. This will not be achieved without the active participation of other branches of the national economy, which, by their supplies, share almost 60 percent of the expenditures put into agricultural production. This concerns, in particular, our engineering sector and the chemical industry.

The task of achieving self-sufficiency is being complicated by the capitalist monopolies and the ruling circles of the United States, headed by President Carter, who are trying to turn grain and fodder into an instrument of political pressure and blackmail. At the same time, the price of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials is continually rising on the world market.

The demanding tasks set forth in this year's state plan proceed from these political and economic aspects and from our realistic possibilities. We regard it as our principal task to take a step forward toward preventing crop production from lagging behind that of livestock while achieving a substantial reduction in the imports of fodder and, especially, grain. This year, gross agricultural production is to rise in comparison with last year's by 7.2 percent, while crop production is to increase over average output achieved during the past 4 years of the current 5-year plan by 12 percent. To safeguard the implementation of the tasks in crop production, both in the production of grain, of which we are to produce more than 11 million tons, and in bulk fodder, good prerequisites were created by last autumn's timely and excellent agricultural operations.

Now our farmers are facing spring operations in the fields. Their timely mastering will markedly influence the level of crop production, harvest and yields this year. This also concerns the further development of fruit and vegetable production. The growing of sugar beet and a broad application of the Prostejov challenge to achieve 5 tons of pure sugar per hectare, which is important for export purposes as well, also deserves great attention.

To cope well with the spring operations, machinery must be made ready in good time and enterprises providing services to the agricultural sector--the machine and tractor stations--must fully join agricultural enterprises in this effort. Engineering enterprises must discharge their duty not only by supplying new machines but by also supplying spare parts on time. These matters, in addition to good preparation by the people, are the basic prerequisites for the full utilization of equipment and the mastering of operations in a good time.

It is necessary to make effective and economic use of all industrial fertilizers and methods of plant protection. This requires agrochemical enterprises to discharge their purpose in a more active manner, along with the need for cooperatives and state farms to make full use of farm manure as the basic condition to increase the fertility of the soil.

Our farmers do not need general advice on how to insure that spring operations are well carried out in good time. In our agricultural enterprises and the management bodies we have a sufficient number of qualified specialists, organizers, agronomists and farm engineers who are capable of successfully coping with these tasks. The issue is for them to consistently and practically utilize their knowledge, experiences and findings. At the same time, it is important that not only technicians but all workers know their specific tasks and that they secure and fulfill them in a highly demanding and responsible manner. This is an important prerequisite in order to insure a good harvest of grain and of bulk fodder with minimal losses, in order to make maximum use of all capacities and means while insuring a high degree of economy, especially in the utilization of fuels and oil.

Farmers are facing responsible tasks in livestock production that have to be consistently fulfilled every day. The issue is to secure planned deliveries of meat, milk and eggs and to achieve greater productivity and greater yields. The basic condition to fulfill these tasks is a high degree of husbandry in the utilization of fodder, the increase in the level of the regeneration of rearing stock so as to insure that there is a sufficient number of piglets and calves and that livestock losses are reduced.

The regulation of procurement prices is directed at encouraging meat and especially beef and milk production. Certain problems crop up with regard to the equable supplies of meat on the market. Its production is not fully meeting the growing demands of consumers. At the same time, the meat production plan guarantees consumption at last year's level of almost 85 kilograms per capita, which puts us among the countries enjoying the highest meat consumption. It is, however, essential to manage meat well, for we cannot afford to increase its production on the basis of the imports of expensive fodder.

The fulfillment of the planned tasks in the agricultural sector in the current year will be decided by people, that is, by the level of the management work of leading officials and organizers, and by the activity and initiative of the working people with which they are welcoming the coming 35th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. The successful fulfillment of the tasks and the good work of the working people engaged in the agricultural sector envisage, as every year, support and help from other citizens, especially at peak periods. The issue is not only to produce a good crop but also to succeed in harvesting it with minimum losses. After all, this is a matter for the whole society, for the issue is to increase the production of foodstuffs, insure self-sufficiency and guarantee a high level of nutrition for the population.

AGRICULTURAL OFFICIALS DISCUSS SPRING FIELDWORK

LD011344 [Editorial Report LD] Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 1700 GMT on 28 February carries a 45-minute program entitled "Free Tribune," a telephone call-in program on the subject of spring agricultural work.

Questions are answered by representatives of the Agricultural Department of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the federal and national ministries of agriculture and food and specialists on practical work: Josef Nemecek, a worker of the CPCZ Central Committee Agricultural Department, Josef Cecil, director of the Czech Socialist Republic Ministry of Agriculture and Food's Department of Agricultural Production; Ondrej Vanek, Czech Socialist Republic deputy minister of agriculture and food; Eugen Nemeth, Slovak Socialist Republic deputy minister of agriculture; (Jaromir Augauer), director of the Regional Agricultural Administration in Bratislava; and Adam Tvrdon, chairman of the Unified Agricultural Cooperative at (Neslabice). The announcer starts the program by stating that some questions have already come in and that the most frequent question is "when will fieldwork start and where will it start first?"

One person says: "It can be said that spring work everywhere is awaited by farmers with some impatience and, I would say, also with some apprehension over what surprises the year will bring. Recent years have brought a number of unpleasant things to agricultural production, especially in crop production, and although the saying has it that a white February gives strength to the fields, this year's spring work has started in some low-lying areas of the republic, for example, in the Czech Republic, in the Mlada Boleslav District, where [word indistinct] unified agricultural cooperative has started to sow spring wheat and the first hectares of poppy seed. Likewise, in the Brno District the first stages of spring work have begun. The situation is similar in some other districts, where fertilizers are being spread and the ground is being prepared for sowing spring crops."

It is stated that spring work would start in Slovakia as soon as the frosts are over.

One speaker says: "Airmen of Slovakia have also started their activities. They are using 55 planes and plan to be using all 135 planes by next week. This year we are also expecting the help of the USSR, which will help us with 20 AN-2 planes."

Next topic discussed is the condition of winter crops. A speaker says: "Compared with last year, it can be said that plantings are substantially better. Last year, 62 percent of the plantings were good and very good; the figure this year is almost 73 percent. The situation is better, but no conclusions can be drawn from this concerning what the harvest will be like."

The conversation continues on factors which could further affect crops, on the work needed in the fields and on work being carried out currently, such as fertilizing.

A question on spare parts is answered as follows: "(?There is a shortage of) spare parts. It is necessary to know and to examine the causes and, both at the ministry and in the Central Committee, we are examining the causes of the spare parts shortage. The primary cause is the fact that the manufacture of spare parts is not coordinated with their use, because farmers need them at a particular time and also in a certain variety--and production does not always guarantee that.

"Another problem with spare parts shortage is in distribution and storage. The problem will be tackled in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. A further problem is that spare parts are also being imported and contracts for them are not always concluded on time. It is also necessary to complete the network of repair services."

The next topic discussed is which winter crops wintered better, those sown early or late. Further discussed are questions of spring crops, comparing, for instance, the qualities of various grain varieties, the quality of this year's grain for sowing.

As for agricultural technical equipment, one participant notes "the situation is slightly better than last year. When one says slightly better, one must remember that last year was not good; we must not, therefore, congratulate ourselves. There is some shortage of spare parts, especially for tractors, and it is necessary for tractor drivers to create conditions for insuring spring work. As regards other equipment, partial improvement has occurred in 1980. "This applies, for instance, to plows."

It is further stated in the discussion that shift work in agriculture is a current practice and that equipment, too, is being used in shifts. The conversation then continues on technical aspects of fertilizing, use of nitrogen fertilizers, the observance of agrotechnical schedules in the case of various crops, autumn and spring irrigation and watering and the effect of watering on plantings. Care and concern for meadows and pastures is stressed, as it affects animal production.

It is stated in a reply to a question that vegetable and fruit production will be increased this year; with regard to Czech lands, it is said: "We believe that this year, compared to last year, when the target was 400,000 tons, there will be 500,000 tons. Naturally, the plan also sees to the delivery mechanism of vegetables. Some difficulties are being encountered in the case of vegetables which are labor intensive. In the case of vegetables, there exist only a few kinds of equipment which can economize on or eliminate labor."

The need is stressed to develop machinery for the vegetable and fruit growing industries. The discussion then deals with division of responsibility in agricultural cooperatives.

To a question about this year's goals, the remark is made: "From the statewide point of view, this year we are to produce 11 million tons of grain, 8.2 million of sugar beets, 3.9 million of potatoes, 250,000 tons of legume crops, and 14 million tons of fodder."

FARMERS ALLEGE 'PRICE SCISSORS' EFFECT IN AGRICULTURE

AU050745 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Marcela Vanorna article: "Where Is The Truth? How Is It With Economic Instruments"]

[Excerpts] At the end of last year, our editorial office received a letter from reader C.K. in which he expresses concern in connection with the increased procurement prices for cattle for slaughter that went into effect on 1 January 1980. He said the state is constantly giving something to farmers without getting the corresponding results in return.

We have also come across a contrary view: Conditions for the development of united farmers cooperatives are becoming more and more difficult, a matter that is attested to by the change in economic instruments. Not so long ago one cooperative farmer got angry: "We are always pointing out that in capitalism there are 'price scissors' functioning, that is, that prices of agricultural commodities, such as fertilizers, fodder and other such things, are rising, while the prices for which farmers sell their milk, butter, grain and other products remain unchanged or go down. As can be seen, the situation in our country will probably not be any different," he said.

These are two completely different views on the same matter, how can one reply to them?

We will answer the first question first. In his letter the reader reacted to the topical article "about the upcoming new procurement prices" which was devoted to only one particular aspect of the restructuring of economic instruments, but even from that it was clear that what is involved here is the redistribution of resources within the agricultural branch. The farmers do not "profit" from resources originally allocated by the state budget for other purposes or for the development of other branches.

It is only natural that people want to understand national economic problems. In socialism they are entitled to learn about them. Even the most difficult conditions can be overcome if everyone knows what is involved and what to do; if he is convinced that the measures taken by the state bodies are correct and create an ever greater pressure for a more rational and more efficient utilization of resources.

That also is the objective of the economic instruments already in effect in agriculture. Understanding the new measures of the state price, subsidy and tax policy, which directly or indirectly concern all branches of agricultural production, is a demanding matter. Right now economists and other officials of agricultural enterprises are "chewing" their way through them, and with pencil in hand they are considering how to further develop and specialize production in order to achieve the greatest possible effect for society as well as for "their" enterprise. That is all right, after all we want to think more economically at all levels of the management of the national economy. Should, however, the economic instruments stimulate enterprises and individuals at variance with all-social interests, that would be no good. That, to a certain extent, was the case in agriculture until the end of last year. One could, for example, profit from fattening pigs or poultry, but raising calves or fattening cattle was--in most cases--not profitable. The trouble, however, is that pigs and poultry require more fodder--especially feed grains--than cattle which can be fed by domestic products, while the shortfall between the grain crops and the needed fodder must be solved with very expensive imports from abroad.

Economic conditions are changing, and in order to fulfill the planned tasks efficiently we must also adapt the economic instruments accordingly.

In the 1960-78 period, the import of protein components for fodder mixtures increased several-fold. In unchanged economic conditions that would be no problem, after all the production of meat for the market has also been increasing. While a ton of imported oil cakes (freight excluded) used to cost about Kcs2,750 in 1970, today it costs Kcs4,100. The price of a ton of imported fish flour went up 60 percent--from Kcs4,800 to Kcs7,800. A similar situation also exists when it comes to raw materials needed for the production of industrial fertilizers.

Even with the increased prices which the united farmers cooperatives and state farms have to pay for these products, which came into effect as of 1 January 1980, the state subsidies for agriculture remain considerable. Thus our state is really constantly "giving" something, but not directly to the farmers, as the reader whom we cited at the beginning formulated it, but it invests in the development and intensification of agricultural production, which is a vitally important branch of the national economy.

Let us consider the other view, which says that the conditions for the development of the united farmers cooperatives are more difficult than they were 10 years ago. Yes, that is really true. They are more difficult, much the same as they are in all the other sectors of the national economy. The only thing we can do is work harder, manage in a more rational manner, conserve raw materials, fuels, materials and increase work productivity. That is what the overhwleming majority of people working in agriculture understand and accept.

Can we speak of "price scissors"? The truth is that even in our country the investment in agricultural production is more costly than it was 10 years ago, and not only when it comes to fertilizers and fodder mixtures. The agricultural machinery, too, is much more expensive, but also more complicated and more efficient. Despite all this, only a person who is very unobjective and hostile to socialism could compare the situation in our country with the "price scissors" closing over the fate of farmers and their families in the capitalist countries with advanced agriculture.

## BRIEFS

1980 SOWING PLAN--In 1980, cereals in the CSSR will be sown on a total of 2,695,000 hectares (of which 1,433,157 hectares were sown with winter crops last fall)--with wheat on 1,230,000 ha; rye on 168,000 ha; barley on 954,000 ha and corn on 188,000 ha. Potatoes will be sown on 208,000 ha; sugar beets on 218,000 ha; sunflowers on 19,000 ha; winter rape on 90,000 ha and corn for silage on 430,000 ha. [Prague RUDE PRAVO Sunday supplement in Czech 1 Mar 80 p 1 AU]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION--The Zbrojovka-Brno economic production unit, which is the main producer of agricultural machinery and equipment in the CSSR, will account for 75 percent of the total deliveries of these products in the Sixth 5-Year Plan; in addition it will deliver some foreign-made machinery. During the 4 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan the unit had delivered 83.25 percent of the total volume of agricultural machinery and equipment in this 5-year plan, worth Kcs11 billion. The deliveries included almost 30,000 tractors; 6,776 harvesting threshers; 1,990 self-propelled harvesting cutters; 2,310 potato harvester combines; 599 self-propelled beet toppers and 670 self-propelled beet lifters; 11,733 distributor-spreaders of arable manure and so forth. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Feb 80 p 5 AU]

FOOD IMPORT CONTRACTS--At the Salima 80 international food fair the CSSR foreign trade organizations have signed contracts totaling Kcs 3.373 billion, which is 27 percent more than last year; 81.2 percent of the total turnover involve imports. This year the Koospol enterprise will import 100,000 tons of grain from Hungary; 13,000 tons of animal fats from the USSR; 7,000 tons of sea fish from Norway, the Netherlands and Argentina; 3,000 tons of coffee from Brazil and San Salvador; 50,000 tons of corn and 20,000 tons of soybeans from the United States; 14,000 tons of bananas from Columbia, Equador and Costa Rica; oranges worth Kcs 19.8 million from Spain; and so forth. A full 10 percent of all CSSR imports consist of foodstuffs: Only 3 percent of the CSSR's total exports consist of foodstuffs, such as sugar, hops and molasses, and also 1 million hectoliters of beer annually. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 1 Mar 80 p 1 AU]

HONECKER GREETS JAPANESE COMMUNIST LEADERS ON REELECTION

AU051051 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker conveyed congratulatory cables to the chairman of the Central Committee Presidium of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] Kenji Miyamoto, and the JCP Central Committee Chairman Sanzo Nosaka on their reelection.

The cable to Kenji Miyamoto reads as follows:

In the name of the SED Central Committee and in my own name, I congratulate you most cordially on your reelection as chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium.

We wish you success in your responsible activity, in the struggle for the defense of the interests of the workers class and all the working people of Japan, for the securing of a lasting peace, for international detente and social progress.

The cable to Sanzo Nosaka reads:

In the name of the SED Central Committee and in my own name, I congratulate you most cordially on your reelection as chairman of the JCP Central Committee.

We wish you success in your responsible activity, in the struggle for the defense of the interests of the workers class and all the working people of Japan, for the securing of a lasting peace, for international detente and social progress.

AFGHAN EDUCATION MINISTER PRAISES SOCIALIST SOLIDARITY

LD051646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Afghan delegation led by Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the People's Democratic Party Politburo and the Revolutionary Council and Afghanistan's minister of education, which is visiting the GDR capital, were guests in the Clara Zetkin teacher training institute today. Together with Margot Honecker, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister for public education, they took part in a solidarity meeting with students and teachers.

In her speech, Dr Ratebzad said that the proof of GDR solidarity had been highly regarded in Afghanistan, and added: "Since the beginning of the national democratic upheaval the friendship between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR has been a firm guarantee for the policy of our people's party. We know that in the fight against the enemies of the revolution we can firmly build on the alliance with the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces in the world."

In the afternoon, the Afghan delegation held talks in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry for Higher and Vocational Education [as received].

STATEMENT BY PUJA ON RETURN FROM FAR EAST TOUR REPORTED

LD051942 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 5 (MTI)--Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived back on Wednesday from his Asian tour in the course of which he paid official visits to Japan, the Philippine Islands and India. Frigyes Puja was met at Ferihegy Airport by Arun Kanti Das, Budapest ambassador of the Republic of India, and Takeshi Tsuruta, charge d'affaires in Budapest of Japan.

Following his arrival the foreign minister gave a statement to the correspondent of the Hungarian news agency:

"At our comprehensive discussions in the three countries I visited we surveyed the situation of our bilateral relations, summing up the perspectives, the possibilities of further developing cooperation", he said. "The conclusion is unambiguous: The leaders of all three states are ready for deepening and expanding political, economic, scientific and cultural relations.

"At the talks we, of course, devoted great attention to discussing topical international questions. The meetings with the topmost leaders of Japan, the Philippine Islands and India prove that they all wish to preserve the hopes of detente, and even wish to strengthen its bases more and more.

"It is well known that in the recent years in Asia processes opposing detente have taken place. The reasons can be found primarily in the plans of the extremist imperialist circles, above all in their endeavours for trying to achieve a military superiority over the Soviet Union, as well as in the anti-Soviet undermining work of the Chinese leaders. In the past years two groups of questions were surrounded by marked attention in Asia.

"One of them is that Kampuchea, around which earlier 'great noise' was caused, but it seems that lately the emotions have calmed down. Many signs refer to the fact that the leaders of a number of countries in the area have recognized: Cooperation is necessary with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the new Kampuchea in the interest of peace.

"The other question, the affair of Afghanistan, came up at the discussion in every visited country. We know that the Soviet military assistance followed the Afghan request, at a time when wide-range external attacks emerged against the new system of the country. The preparations of these were organized and inspired by well-known circles, primarily through Pakistan. I believe that the negotiating sides, above all the leaders of India, see correctly the Afghan events, its motives, and will do everything in the interest of taking this question off the agenda," said Frigyes Puja in conclusion.

COUNTY, PEOPLE'S ARMY PARTY COMMITTEE CONFERENCES HELD

AU051026 [Editorial Report AU] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 4 March on pages 3 and 4 carries a 3,200-word report entitled "Party Conference in Six Counties and the People's Army" on proceedings at party committee conferences that ended on 2 March.

In addition to naming the officials who attended, addressed and presided over the conferences and those who spoke in the "debate," the reports list the new or re-elected members of leading bodies as follows:

Bacs-Kiskun County: First secretary: Dr Istvan Horvath; Secretaries: Ignac Erdelyi, Sandor Katanics and Dezso Terbe. Executive Committee members, in addition to the above: Gyorgy Borsodi, Imre Bujdoso, Henrik Dorner, Dr Istvan Gajdocsi, Lajos Hegedus, Ignac Horvath, Ferenc Nemeth and Mrs Pal Toth.

Fejer County: First secretary: Imre Takacs; Secretaries: Ferenc Boor, Ivan Sudar and Laszlo Zavodni. Members of the executive committee, in addition to the above: Jozsef Albert, Istvan Brunner, Gyorgy Gadanecz, Erzsebet Kanya, Janos Kazsmer, Gyula Knizse, Gyula Szalai, Zoltan Zango and Imre Zavodi.

Hajdu-Bihar County: First secretary: Gyorgy Sikula; Secretaries: Janos Fulop, Jozsef Magyar and Imre Toth. Members of the Executive Committee, in addition to the above: Karoly Fazekas, Laszlo Fiak, Laszlo Kocsis, Janos Kollar, Dr Istvan Konya, Mrs Karoly Nagy, Dr Sandor Postas, Dr Imre Szabo and Sandor Szendi.

Nograd County: First secretary: Janos Geczi; Secretaries: Miklos Devcsics, Dr Janos Gordos and Ferenc Skoda. Members of the Executive Committee, in addition to the above: Istvan Hoffer, Gyorgy Juscsak, Ferenc Kovacs, Mrs Gabor Kuris, Mrs Ferenc Menus, Jozsef Ozsvart, Lajos Sapi, Bela Szo and Miklos Zsuffa.

Pest County: First secretary: Mrs Ferenc Cservenka; Secretaries: Dr Andras Arato, Laszlo Balogh and Mrs Oszkar Barinkai. Members of the Executive Committee, in addition to the above: Dr Endre Barath, Janos Furulyas, Maj Gen Dr Janos Honti, Lajos Illes, Miklos Jambor, Lajos Krasznai, Dr Pal Mondok, Ferenc Nemeth and Istvan Toth.

Veszprem County; First secretary: Janos Papp; Secretaries: Mihaly Balogh, Jozsef Rostasi and Gyula Szabo. Members of the Executive Committee, in addition to the above: Ferenc Gubicza, Laszlo Gyuricza, Gyula Sos, Tibor Szabo, Lajos Szatmari, Dr Imre Szekeres, Mrs Imre Takacs, Ilona Toth and Janos Venczel.

The People's Army: First secretary: Dezso Papp; Secretary: Bela Gyorgyi. Members of the Executive Committee, in addition to the above: Maj Gen Jozsef Bokor, Ferenc Gabor, Maj Gen Barna Kazai, Ferenc Karpati, Col Bela Kerekgyarto, Sandor Kiss, Maj Gen Lajos Morocz, Col Elek Nemes, Istvan Olah, Maj Gen Miklos Szathmari and Col Laszlo Vamos.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN HEROIN SMUGGLER APPREHENDED--A well-dressed man boarded the international express train about to depart for Vienna on 15 November 1979 in Budapest. After examining his hand luggage, a customs officer noticed that he was wearing--quite out of character with his stylish clothes--cumbersome laced boots. A search revealed narcotics containing 285 grams of 45-percent heroin in the soles of the boots. During his interrogation, (Gabbros Mansy), a 34-year-old driver and resident of Cairo, said that he arrived by plane at Ferihegy Airport on 13 November and intended to deliver the narcotics found on him to another Egyptian whom he "does not know" in Vienna. The central district court has sentenced (Gabbros Mansy) to 18 months in prison, after which he will be deported. [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 1 Mar 80 p 12 AU]

USSR SIGNS CONTRACT TO SUPPLY OIL FOR 1980

AU051515 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Mar 80 pp 1, 6 AU

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--IN WARSAW ON 29 FEBRUARY SOYUZNYEFTYEEXPORT, A SOVIET ALL-UNION ASSOCIATION, AND THE CIECH IMPORT-EXPORT TRADING AGENCY SIGNED CONTRACTS FOR THE 1980 SUPPLIES OF 15.9 MILLION TONS OF CRUDE OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS FROM THE SOVIET UNION TO POLAND.

The contracts detail the conditions and deadlines for deliveries, but it is worth stressing that the supply of the crude oil carried over the friendship pipeline and of oil products began as far back as 1 January 1980 and is included in the contracts in question.

The crude oil and oil products purchased in the USSR are of great importance for the Polish economy because they are decisive in meeting our needs for that valuable raw material (for the refining and petrochemical industries) and for engine fuels, liquid fuiquin oils, greases and so on.

WE SHOULL RECALL THAT CRUDE OIL IS A RAW MATERIAL WHICH (ASIDE FROM OIL PRODUCTS) IS USED TO PRODUCE MANY COMPOUNDS NEEDED BY THE COUNTRY SUCH AS PLASTIC, SYNTHETIC FIBERS, RUBBER, CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS AND SO ON.

On behalf of the Ciech agency the contracts were signed by head director Zygmunt Stefanski and on behalf of Soyuznyeftyeexport by deputy head director Nikolai Zachinayev.

In connection with the signing of the biggest contract for import in the history of the Ciech agency, Zygmunt Stefanski made this statement to PAP:

The consumption of oil products in Poland has rapidly increased in the past 10 years because of the high development rate of the economy, including the chemical industry and massive motorization. In 1970 we consumed 8 million tons of oil products, in 1975 14 million tons and this year we should consume about 18.5 million tons.

Those increases took place at a time when structural changes occurred in the world oil market as a result of the OPEC's new policy of oil production and oil prices. THAT HELPED BOOST THE PRICES FOR OIL ON AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE IN THE SEVENTIES. THE FIRST MAJOR INCREASES OCCURRED AT THE END OF 1973 (THE SO-CALLED FIRST OIL CRISIS) WHEN THE PRICE JUMPED FIVEFOLD. THE SECOND STEEP OIL PRICE INCREASE OCCURRED LAST YEAR. FOR EXAMPLE, THE PRICE FOR A BARREL OF IRANIAN LIGHT OIL INCREASED FROM $2.46 TO $11.81 IN 1974 AND NOW COSTS AS MUCH AS $31.37. IN THE PAST 10 YEARS OIL PRICES HAVE INCREASED ABOUT SIXTEENFOLD, AN UNPRECEDENTED PHENOMENON IN THE MOVEMENT OF PRICES FOR RAW MATERIALS. LAST YEAR THE PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL AMOUNTED TO ABOUT 3.2 BILLION TONS, THAT IS, IT INCREASED BY 900 MILLION TONS COMPARED TO 1970. SOME 50 PERCENT OF THE ENTIRE PRODUCTION IS EXPORTED.

We must realize that oil purchases crucially affect our balance of payments. Our domestic oil production is small and meets about 1.5 percent of our needs. THAT IS WHY WE MUST COVER OUR NEEDS BY IMPORT, WHICH IS MEETING WITH INCREASINGLY MORE DIFFICULT MARKET CONDITIONS AND WITH INCREASING PRICES.

The impact of the unfavorable oil prices is lessened by the fact that the Soviet supplies of crude oil and oil products are arranged under long-term trade accords. Our oil imports from the Soviet Union increased from about 8 million tons in 1970 to 12 million tons in 1975. IN LINE WITH THE CONTRACT JUST SIGNED, THIS YEAR THE USSR WILL SUPPLY US WITH 15.9 MILLION TONS OF CRUDE OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS. OF THAT AMOUNT CRUDE OIL WILL ACCOUNT FOR 13.1 MILLION TONS, INCLUDING 1.1 MILLION TONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION BY OUR ENERGOPOL WORKERS OF THE SO-CALLED SURGUTSK OIL PIPELINE.

At present about 80 percent of our oil needs are met by Soviet supplies, which are most advantageous not only because of guaranteed and regular supplies, but also because of prices.

CEMA prices are fixed for the whole year on the basis of the average world prices in the 5 years preceding the year of supply. In practice that means that the increases in prices for Soviet oil are staggered in time and are behind world prices.

ONE WAY OR ANOTHER THE ERA OF CHEAP ENERGY, IN PARTICULAR OF CHEAP OIL, IS OVER AND WILL NEVER RETURN. WE MUST DRAW THE RIGHT CONCLUSIONS FROM THAT, NAMELY, THAT WE MUST INSURE THAT IMPORTED OIL IS MOST EFFECTIVELY PROCESSED BY OUR CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, ON THE ONE HAND, AND THAT ALL SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY AND ALL OUR PEOPLE MUST BE THRIFTY IN USING OIL PRODUCTS, ON THE OTHER.

INTERPRESS COMMENTS ON U.S.-IRANIAN RELATIONS

LD061006 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 March, PAP--Illusory and naive, some commentators say, were the hopes for freeing the 49 American hostages in Tehran cherished by the Washington administration in connection with allowing the activity of the special UN commission. The setting up of this commission did not terminate the crisis in the Iran-U.S. relations. At best, it alleviated somewhat the acute conflicts between the two sides, writes the commentator of the Polish INTERPRESS agency.

The essence of the crisis, and Washington is fully aware of that, reaches further than the deposition of the shah and the imprisonment of the American hostages. The crisis in the relations derives from the 25 years of imperialist policy pursued by the United States towards Iran, and the stubborn support for the shah's anti-national regime. In demanding from the U.S. Government a public guilty pledge before the Iranian nation, Tehran wishes to receive at least partial satisfaction for the years of subjection to the American domination.

Carter's administration, however, is not ready for even such a gesture. The Department of State recently announced that the U.S. Government would not deliver any public and official admission of guilt.

Carter, who is profiting politically from the affair of the American hostages, believes that a sufficient manifestation of his goodwill was the permission for the start of work of the international commission--in spite of the detention of the hostages in Tehran. At the same time the White House felt confident that the crisis would be resolved soon and the detained Americans would be freed.

The calculations were shortly dispelled. And the work of the commission is considered one of the several, but not the decisive element in the resolution of the U.S.-Iran crisis.

That shows Washington and Tehran are still speaking different languages. The Iranians mean principles, while the Americans mean the freeing of their countrymen and immediate political advantages.

Attempts at alluring the Iranian authorities with the possibility of resuming if not cordial then at least friendly and profitable relations, scaring Iran with the alleged Soviet threat to Middle-Eastern Asia--all this rings false and is received in Iran with marked reserve, stresses in conclusion the INTERPRESS commentator.

ENERGY COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH BRITAIN

AU051530 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] London, PAP--Zbigniew Bartoszewicz, minister of power industry and atomic energy, paid an official visit to Great Britain where he had talks with the leaders of the ministries of energy, trade and industry as well as of the Energy Board.

During the visit the Ministry of Power Industry and Atomic Energy of the Polish People's Republic and the Energy Board of Great Britain signed a cooperation accord. The sides also discussed problems of thrift in energy consumption by industry, public facilities and households--spheres in which Great Britain has interesting achievements. British experts showed interest in Polish achievements in organizing central heating systems.

Minister Bartoszewicz met with leaders of the major British firms producing energy installations and toured a number of production plants. The Megat association of energy machine industry and the British firms Babcock International, General Electric Corporation and Northern Electric Industries signed an accord on industrial, trade and scientific-technical cooperation.

CULTURE, SCIENCE COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

AU051535 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Algiers, PAP--During his visit to Algeria Vice Foreign Minister Eugeniusz Kulaga had political consultations with Mohamed Saleh Dembri, general secretary of the Algerian Foreign Ministry, and led the Polish delegation during negotiations on a program for 1980-81 cultural and scientific cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

The sides discussed the further development of comprehensive cooperation between their two countries and exchanged views on the international situation. The sides signed a 2-year program for cultural and scientific cooperation, which provides for exchanges of scholarship grant holders, training of Algerian personnel in various trades and for direct contacts among higher schools. In the field of culture it is planned to exchange exhibitions and folk ensembles, to promote movie cooperation and to provide Polish assistance in conserving the monuments of Muslim culture.

The two sides also reaffirmed their resolve to support cooperation between mass media.

FRENCH OFFICIAL DISCUSSES BILATERAL RELATIONS DURING VISIT

LD042008 Warsaw PAP in English 1924 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 March, PAP--Secretary of State at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn ended his 2-day visit in Poland where he stayed at the invitation of Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek.

The secretary of state held talks with Emil Wojtaszek, Foreign Vice-Minister Jozef Czyrek, and was received by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski. The sides discussed current situation and emphasized the importance of the process of detente for the shaping of contemporary international relations in Europe and the world.

The talks also dealt with preparations made by Poland and France for the CSCE meeting in Madrid and the efforts of both countries to make this important international forum fully successful. Emphasizing the importance Poland and France attach to real disarmament, the sides exchanged views concerning search for effective measures aimed to arrest the arms race.

The sides made a review of Polish-French bilateral relations and expressed the will to intensify them. Particular attention was paid to the positive development of the political dialogue between the two countries and the significance of top-level meetings in this context. The sides expressed their readiness to raise the quality of the bilateral cooperation in economy, science, technology, culture, youth exchange, and the like. The talks were held in a matter-of-fact atmosphere and in the spirit of traditional friendship marking relations between Poland and France.

GIEREK, BABIUCH MEET WOMEN'S REPRESENTATIVES

LD051756 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 March, PAP--First secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Edward Babiuch had a meeting today with a group of women, best workers and social activists, representatives of all professional milieus, of all parts of the country and generations.

This traditional meeting preceding women's days provided an opportunity of a matter-of-fact, sincere talk on the country's today and tomorrow, on women's everyday joys and troubles. Edward Gierek congratulated all Polish women on the occasion of their day and wished them personal success and further achievements in professional and social work.

POLE ACCUSED OF SPYING FOR NATO STANDS TRIAL IN WARSAW

LD052212 Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 March, PAP--Alicja Wesolowska went on a trial February 4-5. She is accused of collaboration with the intelligence service of one of the NATO states. The trial took place before the Warsaw district military tribuna. The tribunal listened to the defendant and witnesses and examined the evidence. The defendant pleaded guilty. After examining the evidence, the floor was taken by the prosecution and the defense, as well as by the defendant. The sentence will be announced on March 7.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL CADRES 26 FEB

AU031130 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Feb 80 pp 1-3 AU

[Text of speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to working meeting held with agricultural cadres at Central Committee headquarters in Bucharest on 26 February]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: the working meeting with the central party aktiv attended by the first secretaries and secretaries in charge of economic and agricultural problems, with county cadres from the field of agriculture, ministry leaderships and other central bodies, has discussed the party-state bodies' activities to fulfill the 1979 plan and measures required to fulfill the 1980 tasks under most favorable conditions. Last year;s achievements are known. We have recorded a number of achievements in industry, agriculture and the other branches; generally, our production growth rate is not low. Despite this, the tasks regarding a number of indexes have not been fulfilled and serious lags have been recorded in certain sectors.

This meeting stressed a number of important achievements in certain counties; it stressed the lags recorded in industry, agriculture and investments and other sectors. The 1980 plan provisions are also known. I do not want to dwell now on how the activity was carried out last year, nor on the 1980 provisions. During this meeting we proposed to examine the activity carried out by the party and state bodies and the tasks devolving on them to eliminate lags and the measures that must be taken to insure the fulfillment of this year's plan in all fields.

It goes without saying that the achievements recorded in industry and agriculture also incorporate the direct work performed by party organizations and communists. The great achievements recorded in the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan show the creative energy of the working people, irrespective of nationality, and the fact that all our people are determined to do all they can to resolutely implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society

Although we have recorded an important production growth rate in the past 4 years, we cannot declare ourselves satisfied if we take into consideration certain lags in both industry and agriculture and especially certain shortcomings obvious in 1979. Certain ministries, managements of enterprises and socialist units in agriculture have not been able to insure the appropriate progress and pursuit of the productive activity, being satisfied with all kinds of circulars justifying such shortcomings. Serious shortcomings were also obvious in the activity of certain party organizations and county party committees in organizing, supervising and pursuing the plan-fulfillment activity.

One can state that certain comrades show complacency, negligence and laxity when it comes to exactingness and responsibility toward fulfilling their tasks. Many facts have been presented here; a number of shortcomings and drawbacks have been mentioned which have shown that the 1979 achievements in agriculture, industry and investments have been below the possibilities and production capacities available in our socialist society. That is why we must think very seriously about the negative aspects and shortcomings in the work performed by party and state bodies and take firm measures to eliminate them so that the activity can proceed under more favorable conditions.

In 1980 we propose to achieve an 11 percent growth rate in industry and also a high growth rate in agriculture, investments and foreign trade; we must end the 5-year plan by both fulfilling the initial plan provisions and the additional ones, thus establishing a lasting basis for the 1981-85 period.

I would like to stress right from the start that we must introduce from top to bottom a communist, revolutionary, highly responsible and exacting work style, a work style of order and discipline. We must completely eliminate the tendency to drown actual work in paperwork and talk and we must concentrate our activity within productive units. At least two thirds of the people's activity should take place at the bottom--in enterprises, in industrial, agricultural and research units and in other sectors where the plan fulfillment is decided--so as to insure the normal progress of the productive activity. We must not have any more excuses; no one may hide behind all sorts of paperwork and written instructions, and each person must be personally responsible for the fulfillment of the tasks entrusted to him. We do not need all sorts of additional plans, but concrete work and the fulfillment of our plans. An irresponsible bureaucratic method has spread, mainly to cover up inactivity by meetings and paperwork, thus replacing concrete work in productive units. This is a general state of affairs; however, it was obvious especially at the Ministry of Agriculture where the order, discipline and responsibility leave much to be desired. However, the tendency to justify things with paperwork and meetings is also true of the activity carried out in countries, in the people's councils, agricultural bodies and party bodies in general.

We have positive provisions and an appropriate material-technical base for fulfilling the production plan in all sectors. It is now time to proceed to actual activity to fulfill the planned provisions. One can state that the beginning of the current year has been relatively good, despite the fact that a number of shortcomings are still obvious. Drawing the necessary conclusions from shortcomings, from an inadequate work style, let us firmly proceed to an activity in the spirit of 12th congress decisions by firmly applying communist work principles and by strengthening responsibility, discipline and order in all fields.

Comrades, at the very beginning I mentioned that this meeting deals primarily with agricultural problems stemming from the fact that agriculture is for Romania a very important sector which must insure proper supplies for the people and for industry and must play a more important role in the country's overall socioeconomic development. Secondly, we proceed from the fact that serious shortcomings were obvious in agriculture last year; therefore, we must work out precisely what has to be done to achieve good crops in 1980, an output in keeping with plan provisions in all branches and sub-branches of agriculture.

As the 12th party congress documents stress, we must focus primarily on our grain output. An output of 25-26 million tons of grain is envisaged for this year. For this purpose wheat, barley and corn fields have been expanded. In practice we will sow grain on some 7 million hectares of land. Were we to achieve an average output of some 3,500 kgs per hectare, we will be able to achieve this goal. Under normal conditions and by carrying out appropriate activity it is really possible to achieve this output in agriculture in 1980.

As the meeting also stressed, fall sowing can generally be viewed as being better than last year. Favorable conditions exist for recording good wheat and barley outputs. In the coming days we must determinedly proceed to finishing plowing and thoroughly preparing lands for sowing. We must actually finish plowing in 10 days' time. This year's crops will depend on how we carry out our sowing activity. Each one of us must understand that the spring sowing campaign has already begun. By 20 March the first and second stage--including sunflower and beet--must be completely finished. Last year's experience showed that when sowing was carried out earlier, crops were much better. It is also necessary for us to thoroughly prepare the corn sowing stage so that it can be finished by 20 April.

Each county and people's council--under the leadership of the party committee--must establish, together with agricultural bodies, and in conformity with the law on agricultural work, deadlines for communes which are compulsory for state enterprises, cooperatives and private farms. No one may evade the provisions of the law and people's councils' control by invoking the instructions of various general directorates. The law alone is valid for the chairmen of the people's councils and compulsory norms must be established according to it. Whoever does not apply these norms must suffer the force of the law. It is necessary to end disorder and lack of discipline in carrying out agricultural work.

I want to draw attention very seriously to this because last year the people's councils and the county committees did not fulfill the obligations devolving on them under the law--to insure order and discipline in agricultural work. The general agricultural directorates are subordinated to the People's Council and the county party committee and must carry out their orders. Whoever does not carry out such orders cannot argue that he receives orders from the ministry. This twofold subordination must be understood as follows: Technical norms are received from the ministry, but even they must be verified as to whether they are in keeping with the county's conditions. The county party committees and the county people's councils are directly responsible for discipline, order and the performance of work according to schedule, while county directorates are their specialized bodies and must perform their work accordingly. This is valid also for stations for the mechanization of agriculture and state agricultural enterprises, for the bodies dealing with irrigation and performing other activities. No one can evade responsibility by saying that he has received orders from the top in Bucharest. I want these norms and rules to be clear once and for all.

The quality of seeds must be checked very throughly and action must be taken to carry out quality work and to achieve an optimal density in each crop. It must be understood that if we do not achieve--in nonirrigated conditions--some 50,000 corn plants per hectare and between 60,000 and 70,000 plants under irrigated conditions, we will not be able to achieve appropriate crops.

Therefore, the possibility of achieving planned outputs is conditioned by carrying out quality work and by insuring the necessary seeds and density. Without 45,000-50,000 plants of corn per hectare in all areas--including hilly areas--one cannot view sowing as properly performed. Without 80,000-100,000 beets we cannot say that sowing was done properly. Without 55,000-60,000 sunflower plants we will not be able to achieve appropriate outputs. The achievement of optimal density applies to all crops. We have established that the Ministry of Agriculture, together with the Agricultural Academy should publish in the press, in the coming 2-3 days, compulsory density norms. The county committees and people's councils shall issue rules, in conformity with the law, for communes and areas on the density that must be achieved in all crops. We lost a large part of crops as a result of inappropriate density.

We must pay more attention to industrial plants. The outputs we have been recording for years now are far below the possibilities of the soil and far below the efforts and expenditure we make in this sector. Sunflower, beet, soybean, flax, hemp and other industrial plants yield less than half of what could be achieved. It is necessary to thoroughly examine how industrial plants are grown, on what kind of land and under what conditions, so that larger outputs can be achieved. I suppose it is not necessary for me to explain the importance of this for the people's supply, for our food industry and our overall economy.

For a long time we have been discussing problems connected with insuring good vegetable crops so that we can fully meet the people's requirements and also achieve a surplus for export. In actual fact, we cannot be satisfied with what we have achieved. [paragraph continues]

I am not referring to the fact that no attention was paid to highly nutritive vegetables. This year an increase in the vegetable area has been envisaged, so that we will achieve some 5 million tons of vegetables. For this reason the area for peas and string beans and for other highly nutritive vegetables has been substantially expanded. These matters were discussed in the fall and I believe that all county committees have their crop plans. Each county committee and each people's council must take all necessary measures to achieve the planned structure of vegetable areas by placing stress on peas, string beans and other products envisaged by the production plans. We cannot replace peas or string beans with cabbage or spinach. We must have an optimal structure of crops so that we are able to satisfactorily meet the requirements for food of all our people. The people must have available proper supplies of vegetables that are rich in protein. We have decided that the vegetables sector should also deal with kidney beans since this crop has, in fact, been left to chance; for many years now we have not been recording the kidney bean output we need. We have agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture that this crop should be grown on 90,000 hectares this year. Each county committee and each people's council must take measures to grow this crop on the planned area, in appropriate soils and at the necessary density, so that we will record a kidney bean output in keeping with requirements; this is apart from what people must grow on their private plots, and apart from what must be achieved by cooperative members by planting beans among other crops.

Beginning March and up to November we must insure appropriate supplies of fresh vegetables for the people; canned vegetables are meant only for the winter. Of the 160 kgs per capita annually at least 110 kilograms of the basic consumption must reach the people in the natural form--fresh or dried. For this purpose, each county committee must take the necessary measures to insure a supply of required vegetables. Apart from certain early vegetables, there is actually no county in Romania unable to insure the vegetables it requires.

Since we have spoken here about greenhouses and hothouses, I would like to draw attention to the fact that beginning this year, after we harvest the current crop, we will no longer use hothouses operating with liquid fuel. Only those hothouses operating on steam or hot water and those that can operate on coal will remain in operation. We must consider using unheated greenhouses for seedlings and early crops. We are recording great leaf loss in greenhouses at the moment. There are actually not enough for any single crop because when choosing lands one does not take into consideration wind and storms [sentence as published]. We must completely fulfill this year's vegetable production plan in terms of planned variety and structure, secondary crops and fall crops so as to insure proper supplies for the people and a surplus for export.

We have made great investments in fruit growing and vine cultivation; however, these are not satisfactory. Therefore I want to draw the attention of counties, especially those where fruit growing and vine cultivation account for an important share, to concern themselves more closely with this sector--with how work is performed and with tending vineyards and orchards--because we cannot be satisfied with the outputs we are now achieving. With our vineyards--I believe we rank among the leading seven or eight countries in Europe--we should achieve such an output as will meet not only the people's needs but also insure a surplus for export.

The same is true of fruitgrowing. We have almost 400,000 hectares planted with trees. It is necessary to immediately examine the situation in that important sector and to insure the appropriate work in order to achieve larger crops.

Generally, I would like to draw attention to the problem of rational land use. Actually, 10-15 percent of land is lost annually owing to barren patches between crops and on plantations and marshes, to inappropriate work and incomplete sowing of lands. Thus some areas in cooperatives and state agricultural enterprises and private farms are not used. Firm action is necessary to sow and ultivate even the last square meter.

Some countries have taken positive measures, but, generally speaking, the land is not used appropriately. The communal, town and county people's councils must take very determined measures in this respect. On barren lands in towns we should not only plant grass, but should use them for vegetable growing. In each town citizens should grow vegetables in their yards.

Linked to land use, I would like to refer to irrigation. We make great financial efforts in this field: We spend an average of 20,000 lei for each irrigated hectare. It is therefore unacceptable to only partially use an irrigated area. Large stretches of land in certain areas where soil has an inadequate moisture content are not irrigated and almost one-third of the irrigated land has been irrigated only once. Thus we will be unable to insure appropriate outputs. Irrigation is actually concentrated in 9 counties in the south: Braila--225,000 hectares; Constanta--372,000 hectares; Ilfov--224,000 hectares; Olt--133,000 hectares; Mehedinti--almost 90,000 hectares; Teleorman--180,000 hectares and Tulcea--184,000 hectares.

It is necessary for the Ministry of Agriculture and its specialized body to focus especially on irrigation in those counties, so as to insure the crops envisaged in economic-technical studies. Less than an 8,000-kg corn output from an irrigated area cannot be considered a good crop. However, in Constanta we achieve 3,500-4,000 kgs per hectare. What is irrigation for in that area? We must also revise the structure of crops by using irrigation for plants which best react to irrigation. From that point of view, corn ranks first. Generally, the Ministry of Agriculture and counties do not pay the necessary attention to how irrigation is used. At this meeting, certain comrades referred to the need for irrigation work but did not mention a word about what happened to irrigated areas and about the crops recorded. Focusing on the counties in the south with large irrigated areas--without, however, neglecting the other counties, of course--we must insure the normal growth and adequate irrigation of plants. This is one of the essential problems and one of the primary duties of the Ministry of Agriculture and of each county committee.

Comrades, as for animal husbandry, on the whole a certain increase in livestock has been recorded in the current 5-year plan, but not in keeping with the plan provisions. The outputs we achieve, however, are not satisfactory. Each county knows its plan both regarding numbers and type of production and while achieving the numbers, each county must concern itself with properly tending to the animals and with achieving the planned type of production. Our some three million cows should yield milk not only satisfying domestic requirements, but also supplying a surplus of milk--and this not by recording exceptional outputs, but some 2,000-2,200 liters per cow. Therefore, firm measures are necessary for proper care of animals, of milk cows. Proper care also means more milk and secure reproduction. We have talked with the Ministry of Agriculture about immediate measures to achieve the planned birthrate this year. We are at the end of February and still have 10 months left, and therefore we will be able to insure the required birthrate in cows, pigs and sheep if we concern ourselves with this problem in an organized manner. We have almost 1 million sows available which makes it possible for us to achieve the necessary number of piglets and even a surplus. We must certainly pay appropriate attention to poultry, both eggs and meat. [paragraph continues]

We have special programs for breeding rabbits and other small fur animals. We should revise those programs at the county level and take measures so that they are implemented. If we are properly organized, we will be able to completely achieve the number of livestock, milk production and meat, eggs and wool.

Certainly, to insure an adequate animal breeding sector, we must pay the necessary attention to it. Actually, the activity in the animal breeding sector, as in fact that in other branches of agriculture, must acquire an industrial nature. We have built many large animal breeding complexes; however, our bodies do not concern themselves enough with what is happening in those large complexes, although in some of them we have recorded very good results which may be compared with the results achieved at the world level. Experience gained thus far is not being sufficiently applied everywhere. Let us take some specialists to Timisoara, where we have a very good pig breeding complex, so that they may learn how to fatten pigs. We also have good poultry breeding complexes and we should send specialists there to work and learn. That is also valid for main crops. We have state agricultural enterprises which yield more than a railroad car of corn per hectare from nonirrigated land; we also have agricultural cooperatives that yield more than a car of corn. Let us send specialists to those units to learn how to practice agriculture. Neither the ministry nor the county are concerned enough with teaching people how to work on the basis of the positive experience we have gained thus far.

We have all kinds of model state and cooperative units; if we generalize their experience, within one or two years we will make our agriculture commendable. Therefore, I do not ask for additional things, I only want us to give general application, in all fields of agriculture, to what is positive in Romania.

Beginning in March, the Ministry of Agriculture, the county committees and people's councils must take firm measures to eliminate negative things in animal breeding and to insure that the plan is being fulfilled as has been envisaged.

We must seriously concern ourselves with the fodder base. In the fall we talked with the first secretaries and recently with the Ministry of Agriculture and we stressed that the outputs we have envisaged can insure sufficient fodder for our animals. According to ministry calculations, we need some 9 and 1/2 million tons of concentrated fodder, of which 6 million will be corn, with the remainder being barley, soybean and groats. That is possible and we must insure those quantities. However, we must also forcefully develop coarse fodder. We have more than 4 million hectares of lawn, pasture and meadow; if they yielded not exceptional outputs, but only 10,000-12,000 kgs per hectare, we would be able to insure 40-50 million tons of hay. We must also make proper use of straw, which is left behind in the field and burned by many people, and we must use cornstalks, which in many counties are still in the field, and other fodder.

All this makes it possible for us to achieve 120-130 million tons of green mass and coarse fodder. With such a quantity we will be able to completely insure fodder supplies for all the animals in our country--in state and cooperative units and on private farms. However, it is necessary for each county to achieve this fodder basis this year. The production process, the harvesting and processing of fodder must be appropriately organized. We have had some positive experience--the use of urea and other substances--but our specialized bodies have not concerned themselves and do not concern themselves with applying them generally in the production process throughout the country.

It is necessary for the Ministry of Agriculture to understand that the problem of fodder for animals is a task of exceptional importance; we will not have the necessary animals and animal products if we do not insure the fodder base. [paragraph continues]

The county committees and the people's councils have great tasks and responsibility in this respect; they must immediately adopt--on the basis of the plans they have--necessary measures to insure the required quantity of fodder for all our animals.

Once again I want to draw attention to the need to deliver animal products on time--milk, meat, eggs and wool--and agricultural products in general to the state stock, because only thus will we be able to insure proper supplies for the people. We must understand that the delivery of products to the state stock is not voluntary! It is an obligation--and all people's councils and county party committees must constantly, every ten days, concern themselves with how agricultural products are delivered to the state stock. The Ministry of Agriculture and the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives are also responsible for how all agricultural cooperatives acquit themselves of their obligations to the state. I must say that in that respect the ministry's activity--as in fact that of the union--is unsatisfactory. I must also draw attention to the fact that it is also the government's duty to monitor how the Ministry of Agriculture is honoring its obligations.

Comrades, in fulfilling our agricultural tasks we must place greater stress on the activity of the joint agroindustrial councils. It seems that these bodies do not yet fulfill their duties. The county committees and the Ministry of Agriculture have given up working directly with state agricultural cooperatives and enterprises, without making sure that the councils are operating properly. State enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives still play a role and are responsible for the fulfillment of agricultural production. That is why the ministry, the county party committees and the people's councils must work and directly concern themselves with the activity carried out by those basic units of agriculture.

As for the joint agroindustrial councils, one must understand that their chairmen are not just party organizers. They are responsible at a state level to the people's councils and agricultural bodies for the production process. The joint agroindustrial councils must be headed by chairmen who are knowledgeable in the field of agriculture and who are able to lead work in that economic sector. The best activists must be appointed chairmen of these bodies. Let us turn these councils into leading bodies in agriculture! You know what our goals are. This is why we must choose chairmen from among the good party activists, from among engineers, technicians and economists, that is from among the well-qualified people who are knowledgeable in that field and who are determined to work in agriculture. Let us teach them and help them learn what they have to do. Let us see that their activity takes place on farms, in the field and at animal breeding complexes. They must do their daily duty among farmers and their party work must be linked to the plan fulfillment, without forgetting however--I want to repeat--that state enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives will remain the basic units of agriculture.

It is also necessary for us to concern ourselves with the work of the vice chairmen, who are also directors of the agricultural machinery stations. In view of the fact that the agricultural machinery stations perform all the work connected with machinery in the council's jurisdiction area, the directors must also be good leaders; they must be familiar with agricultural problems, and must know when and how to sow.

Similarly, the chief engineer of the agroindustrial council, the livestock expert, the veterinary surgeon and the economist must provide technical and economic leadership for the entire council. They must work with all the engineers of the units--one council has 15-20 and sometimes even 30 engineers and veterinary surgeons. Hence, the council chief engineer must be a good and energetic specialist, a leader and not a clerk or a pencil pusher. The same applies to the veterinary surgeon and to the economists. [paragraph continues]

The cadres at the agroindustrial council must be able to rely on the entire manpower employed in state agricultural enterprises, cooperatives, agricultural machinery stations, and must provide leadership and insure good work in all the areas.

That is why we must revise the functioning of these bodies and check who their leaders are. The councils must provide reliable support for the party county agricultural directorate, without of course neglecting their direct work in state enterprises and cooperatives. The first county secretary must personally go to the smallest organization and not content himself with talking with the council chairman or with the chief engineer. This is even more valid for the director and other specialists from the county agricultural bodies. The unified agroindustrial councils must become viable bodies of direct agricultural leadership!

Comrades, we must establish order in the activies of the agricultural machinery stations, too. Lack of discipline and responsibility in the work of [illegible]tain stations is directly responsible for badly performed operations. In fact, the stations are not properly used to insure performance of good work and work on schedule. There is not enough control and guidance and work teams are not satisfactorily trained. In practically all the counties I have seen instances of people, tractors or combines working haphazardly. No one was checking the quality of the work. We must realize that mechanics are responsible for all agricultural work, beginning with plowing and sowing and up to the harvesting. Hence mechanics play the decisive role in agricultural production and I am under the impression that their training and instruction is not given due attention. It is not enough that a man knows how to drive a tractor; he must also understand agricultural problems. We have decided to institute large work teams led by one agricultural engineer or technician, who must also know how to drive a tractor, how to repair a tractor or combine or any other agricultural machine. We persist in the idea that an engineer or a specialist is a supervisor or guide. This mentality must be uprooted. The engineer is neither supervisor nor guide; he is a specialized agricultural worker. He must have a hand in the work, beginning with the plowing and sowing, through maintenance work and ending with harvesting and storing the crops.

This change of mentality must begin at the Ministry of Agriculture. The agricultural specialist, like his counterpart in industry--each in his field, of course--must be a part of production. Unfortunately, we have in agriculture too many supervisors and guides among the specialists and too few of those who actually do the physical work. Along with the mechanics, the decisive role is played by the specialists: engineers, livestock experts, veterinary surgeons and technicians--who are many and who bear the responsibility for the work and for agricultural production. The same applies to the leaderships of state agricultural enterprises and of cooperatives, and to all workers, to all personnel. Each person must work if we are to achieve socialism and economic development! Nothing, no results can be obtained in production without work! It must be understood that when harvesting time comes, the accountant, the cashier and the warehouseman must also go out into the fields and not sit in the shade and make a note of when the truck has come in. The entire paid agricultural personnel--counting several hundred thousand people--would suffice to harvest the crops. At the peak of the agricultural season the chairman of the people's council and the town hall clerks are also obligated to participate in agricultural work. The doctor, too, must provide medical care for the people in the fields, for the working teams' members. The almost 40,000 specialists with higher education and the several tens of thousands of specialists with primary education employed in agriculture must tend to agriculture, not to paperwork. The activities of the county agricultural directorates must also be viewed in the same light. [paragraph continues]

These have been reorganized, but their personnel strength is still too great. We must establish regulations for engineering personnel, who must also work on production, in state agricultural enterprises, cooperatives and farms. Only a small number of specialists are needed for guidance and control; the laboratory, too, must be located in the enterprise, in the cooperative. The county directorates must fulfill their tasks within the agricultural leadership, directly led by the people's council and the county party committee. The directors are also vice chairmen of the people's council and their added prerogative is not for the purpose of sitting in at meetings, but for the purpose of doing a better job in their agricultural leadership functions. Everything that I have said so far also applies to the general directorates--to their work style and methods--and we must insure without fail that two-thirds of their activity is performed in state agricultural enterprises, cooperatives, farms and other production units. At peak seasons, the general directorates' cadres must permanently work at the basic units. The harvest must be like a military operation, so to speak; everyone must be out in the fields, and no one should leave until the crops are harvested. Agriculture must be thought of as a field of discipline and order at all times: at sowing time, at maintenance time and at harvest time. The agriculture minister and the Central Committee secretary in charge of agriculture themselves should not go down to the country in the morning and come back to Bucharest in the evening; the same goes for the Central Committee secretary in charge of organizational matters. By its definition, party organizational work means organization of the fulfillment of party decisions and of the plan, organization of work in all areas, agriculture included, even though someone else may also be in charge of that particular area.

The peak agricultural seasons require general mobilization--military, so to speak. We have commands for this, and in sufficient numbers, but their work sometimes lacks order, organization, discipline and responsibility.

Comrades, I am talking about what the counties should do, but I hope you realize that the central bodies also have their responsibilities, and, as far as those are concerned, things cannot continue as they have so far. We have a National Council for Agriculture, and a Ministry of Agriculture. We have a huge apparatus numbering over 1,000 people at this ministry, as in the other agricultural bodies--the Agricultural Academy, agricultural schools and other bodies, which together must all engage in agricultural work and are responsible for it. In point of fact, during sowing and harvesting time, all the ministry clerks must go out to the fields and not stay in offices. The personnel of the Agricultural Academy and research institutes must also go to the fields and help with agricultural operations in accordance with the norms and regulations in force. In the absence of actual practical work, the self-criticism voiced by the ministry and other agricultural bodies is absolutely worthless. I request the Ministry of Agriculture to end this situation and to fulfill its obligations to a greater or smaller extent. All those employed in agricultural leadership are responsible for this situation.

I have also mentioned the communal, town and county people's councils. I only want to remind you now that, in accordance with the law on agricultural operations, the people's councils bear special responsibilities and must seriously apply themselves to their duties. The Committee for People's Councils' Problems must also realize that it is responsible for now the people's councils are carrying out their agricultural activities.

We must of course also examine the activities of the county unions of agricultural production cooperatives and those of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, as they are responsible to a large extent for production activities and for labor organization. We do not rate the union by its progress reports, but by the manner in which it leads production work; the agricultural cooperatives are organizations of agricultural production and hence the county unions and the national union are in charge of insuring a good labor organization, of strengthening discipline and of securing the production and deliveries of produce to the state stock.

Comrades, we must greatly improve our mass political activities. We must debate the various problems in detail with the working people. We have, of course, had general meetings, which have debated those problems. However, we must enhance the sense of responsibility and exactingness of the leadership of state agricultural and cooperative enterprises, of the cooperative members and of all the people employed in agriculture. We must take advantage of the newly created framework--I am referring to the communal socialist democracy and unity organizations--in order to discuss with all the citizens the issues of agricultural production and the measures required to fulfill the great tasks we have in this area.

We must pay greater attention to the noncooperative areas and in general to the production achieved on private land or on land given to cooperative members for private cultivation. Production in this sector is not adequately supervised. The number of livestock, especially cattle, has dropped steeply in the private sector, on farms of cooperative members and in noncooperative areas. All people living in villages, including workers, must be active in agriculture, too. Village households must tend the land received for their own use or which belongs to them, including their yards. Village inhabitants--including doctors, engineers and factor workers--must raise livestock and work the land. The Ministry of Agriculture must draw up a program for each county concerning household agricultural and livestock production. Similarly, town people should be assigned the right and obligation to raise animals, especially poultry and pigs, and where conditions permit, cattle, too. Likewise, measures must be organized whereby canteens, which have large quantities of leftover food, should raise poultry and pigs.

Generally speaking, we must take steps to end the waste of foodstuffs in all forms. From the central stock alone we consume 4 million tons of wheat, plus another million and a half consumed in villages. Normally, even taking a rate of 150 kg per capita--which is very much--we should not exceed 3.3-3.4 million tons.

But, to come back to the original idea, all people who can do so must raise animals and contribute to increasing our agricultural production. The communes will have to be assigned specific duties concerning the delivery of meat livestock to the state fund on the basis of contract. We will not reintroduce a compulsory quota, but each commune must conclude contracts for a certain amount of meat, and this obligation will be incorporated in the plan. All citizens must understand that each available square meter of land for agricultural production, and that all household scraps should be used for raising animals. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Council of Ministers should forward a program to insure the implementation of such measures.

Comrades, it is evident that all those problems involve great tasks for the party organizations. Almost one million party members are active in communes. About 600,000 are employed in communes. However, all communists in the villages are responsible for agricultural production. We must have serious discussions with the party organizations, assign them tasks and enhance the sense of responsibility of communists and party organizations for agricultural activities. The failings I have mentioned also reflect failings in the work of the party organizations in all agricultural state and cooperative units, and they must fulfill their role and tasks better. We must also increase the responsibility of the town and especially of the county party committees. All county party committees must fulfill their tasks well and must act at the level of their responsibilities in agricultural leadership, in the fulfillment of this year's program and of the 12th congress tasks for the coming 5-year plan. We have at our disposal all the necessary requirements to rapidly eliminate shortcomings, and, through the results we obtain this year, we must demonstrate that the failings noted, especially in the past year, are not characteristic of the work of party bodies and organizations. Let us show that communists and all working people are capable of raising our agriculture to the level of a modern agriculture, fully meeting the people's supply needs and supplying raw materials for the entire economy, and increasing even more the contribution made by the agricultural sector to the general development of our socialist society.

Comrades, I will now speak briefly about certain issues in industry. As I stated at the beginning, our meeting is devoted to agriculture; however, we must dwell briefly on certain problems concerning industrial production, too. I will not speak now about the achievements of the past 4 years; they are known, and equally known are the failings, which we have discussed on other occasions. What we must do now is take resolute measures to complete the entire plan for this year, so as to conclude the 5-year plan successfully. We must concentrate primarily on fulfilling the item-specified plan in all sectors, beginning with the raw and other materials sectors, to which I want to call special attention. I am referring particularly to the mining and oil sectors. The ministry, the enterprises and county committees in areas in which we have mining and oil enterprises must pay special attention to the fulfillment of the production plan for coal, ores and oil. We have programs in this respect and also programs on the supply of equipment; there is no need for any additional program; what is needed is strict implementation of what has been established. If the existing installations are rationally utilized and in compliance with the set indexes, the production plan for coal, oil and other sectors will be fulfilled. Our metallurgical industry must supply metal, primarily steel, in accordance with the plan provisions and in the quality ranges established, especially the types required in the machine-building industry. Although, generally speaking, our steel production covers the needs of our economy, in order to preclude problems in machine building and other sectors, the metal must be delivered in compliance with the consumption norms. The Ministry of Supply must act more responsibly and instead of rhetoric, must solve problems effectively. We must also improve planning in the area of metal production and utilization. The Ministry of Chemical Industry must insure the delivery of the materials required in production in accordance with the schedules. In point of fact, this task applies to all ministries.

We must resolutely apply the new economic mechanism in order to fulfill the net production, secure appropriate technical-material supplies and insure the mechanization and automation of production processes, and on this basis increase labor productivity accordingly. In all enterprises the number of auxiliary personnel must be reduced, and part of them transferred to production--naturally, after adequate training and qualification. We will thus secure the manpower necessary for the production process itself. Greater attention should be paid to raising the quality of production, solving technical problems, and applying in production the results of scientific research and new technologies, which play a very important role in the achievement of high-quality products, in raising labor productivity and the efficiency of all economic activities. The problem of economic efficiency--in both agriculture and industry--has been given rather scant attention at this meeting. [paragraph continues]

However, while fulfilling the production plan, we must also consider production costs and how we can continuously increase the national wealth and the national income, with a view to meeting the consumers' needs and to generally developing our entire society.

In connection with economic efficiency I want to bring up again the issue of cutting production costs, and especially material expenditures and consumption rates for each product. We must view the consumption norms in force as maximal, and take further steps to reduce material consumptions in all areas. Special attention must be paid to reducing fuel consumption, particularly liquid fuel. During the summer months the people's councils must carefully administer their fuel allotments, so as to save for the winter. Last year Bucharest saved about 50,000 tons [fuel], permitting it to meet winter requirements. The resources saved, especially fuel, shall be kept by each people's council as a reserve to be used in the winter months. Hence, it is up to each county people's council to manage its affairs so as to have a reserve for the periods requiring greater consumption.

We have adopted very resolute measures for reducing the consumption of various expensive materials. For example, in the past we used to require several thousand tons of aluminum. However, since we produce aluminum, the comrades from the State Planning Committee and the [Ministry of] Supply decided to force the enterprises to use more aluminum; we thus became great consumers of aluminum, although the production increase does not justify or require this consumption. We have now begun serious cutbacks in aluminum consumption. But this is still not the last word. We intend to continue the modification of technologies, so as to further reduce aluminum consumption. We have had discussions on the consumption of copper, nickel and various nonferrous metals and in a few days will begin reducing it. We will even change the norms for alloys, adopting international norms. This will permit us to almost halve the consumption of ferroalloys, nickel, and so forth. At the same time, we shall restrict the use of alloyed steels to the very minimum necessary. You are all aware of the fact that the prices of copper, nickel, aluminum and other materials have increased rapidly, have even doubled in the course of a few months. Consequently, we must replace alloyed steels and make extensive use of thermal treatment, which insures appropriate qualities. Naturally, this requires greater attention, responsibility and competence. We have decided that calculations for metal and certain other products should be done not on the basis of weight, but on the basis of surface or linear meters. Thus, for example, in the case of mesh or wire, by delivering a greater number of meters per ton--through better lamination systems--the producers will increase profits and improve the economic efficiency of enterprises. The value of the production achieved shall not be reduced in the machine-building industry nor in the processing industries; the reduced costs will be reflected in higher profits. Even if the consumption of nickel and other materials is reduced in workshops, we will not change the price of the metal nor the production and sale prices in the machine-building industry. Hence, from this viewpoint, the enterprises will not have any problem. In the spirit of the new economic mechanism we hope to reduce materials consumption, thus increasing the newly created value.

I have been speaking about metals. However, the need to reduce material consumption per product unit is also valid for the chemical, construction materials, light and other industries.

I shall ask the county party committees to discuss these problems in all seriousness with the enterprises, and to activate the county commissions for the purpose of attaining these targets.

Another problem is that of handling, collecting and recycling scrap materials. You are familiar with the plans established in this respect. We must act resolutely with respect to scrap materials, which must be considered as basic raw materials. [paragraph continues]

We have organizations in charge of collecting and gathering such materials, but we should also engage the young people, pioneers and school children in this work--especially recovering paper, glass, textiles and other materials. Aside from the obligations assigned to state organizations, we must achieve a general mobilization of mass and civic organizations in this respect, including the party organizations in enterprises. All scrap materials must be collected and recycled.

I want to stress the fact that over 40 percent of our steel should be manufactured with scrap iron. The question of recovering and recycling all types of materials is of primary importance for the economy, for securing the raw and other materials required for a smooth production flow. Needless to say, we must also insure the introduction of appropriate technologies for this purpose.

Another important problem is that of rebuilding and reusing parts and subassemblies. This question has been touched upon here, but it does not only apply to tractors and trucks, but to the entire economy, to all equipment and machinery used in each sector. We must resolutely begin establishing rebuilding sections for parts, which should employ various methods and technologies. People are complaining that the ministries fail to provide the necessary support for the promotion of new technologies. The National Committee for Science and Technology should compel the ministries to adopt and spread new technologies. We would thus be in a position to supply the necessary quantities of spare parts while simultaneously reducing consumption considerably. This is not just a production matter, but also a matter of material savings, because by reusing parts we save raw materials, energy and labor. Hence, we must resolutely embark on this action, and must incorporate it as an integral part of economic activity at all enterprises.

In the same connection I would like to mention the problem of maintenance and repair of equipment and installations. Last year, we recorded considerable production losses due to frequent stoppages of equipment and installations, to delayed, and often poorly done, repairs. The situation at the Ministry of Chemical Industry is illustrative in this respect: There it can be said that 5-6 percent of production was lost as a result of faulty installation work.

This applies to other sectors, too. Therefore, I seriously draw attention to these problems and ask the county committees, together with the respective enterprises, to insure that capital maintenance and repairs become a key part of production activity. Our production resources have reached a high level today. Their proper functioning and maintenance are essential for the normal development of the production process. I could say that this is even more important than investments, since if an investment is delayed, it can still be compensated for provided the existing enterprises function properly. You can see what a particular economic significance the good functioning of all installations has.

We have discussed these issues with the ministries in the past and we shall have to regulate the entire program of organizing repairs. Capital repairs must actually be considered as investments and treated as such. Capital repairs must also lead to improving the installation and eliminating defiencies noted during operation. If capital repairs are properly carried out, with the contribution of research and design, they can lead to important production increases. In this respect, we have quite a few results in various fields, including the reduction of material and fuel consumption. It must be understood that capital repairs are a primary concern and must be given priority so as to insure the smooth development of the production process.

As for investments, we are familiar with the situation in this field and we have discussed it during this meeting. Of course, we have attained a great investments volume. However, there are serious lags as far as plan provisions are concerned. I do not wish to discuss the causes of these shortcomings now. It is now necessary, and I want to stress this point, to take all the necessary measures to attain the investments envisaged for commissioning this year. We must pool our efforts, at the level of ministries and counties, to attain these goals. Likewise, the machine-building sector and all equipment suppliers must direct their efforts toward this goal, too. We have decided to limit the start of certain new investments so as to be able to concentrate on those under construction. In the future, we shall no longer permit the start of new projects unless all necessary conditions for fulfillment in the shortest possible time are insured, namely the designs and contracts for equipment, raw materials and other materials. This investments limitation applies not only to the industrial and agricultural fields. We must also concentrate our forces on road construction and irrigation. In water administration, we have hundreds of projects that remain incomplete two, three or more times longer than necessary as a result of wastage. We thus immobilize manpower and materials, which is damaging. We must concentrate our forces everywhere; we must commission projects in the shortest possible time and we must tackle new ones, when the necessary forces are available.

It is difficult to agree with those comrades who have stated here that certain stables were not finished in agriculture due to lack of building units. Each cooperative and enterprise must carry out these construction activities alone.

We must understand that both agricultural activities and road construction, communal dams and other work must be carried out with the commune's own forces. We must organize construction units in each commune. Everybody should give a hand in their spare time and should fulfill the necessary tasks.

As I have already said, industrial enterprises must also carry out development work with their own resources. We have sound experience in this respect. Let us generalize it and make everybody do the same. It will cost us less and we will finish the respective work two or three times faster. Therefore, the limitation issue is valid for the entire investments sector as well as the issues of concentrating forces and giving priority to productive projects.

Concerning social and cultural investments, priority should be given to housing construction. Only after fulfilling the housing plan can we devote ourselves to other goals. Let us do everything possible to insure that all plan provisions for dwellings are completely fulfilled this year.

Comrades, there were certain economic problems which I wanted to refer to. Of course, while concerning ourselves with fulfilling these tasks, we must never forget the need to implement measures concerning the continuous increase in all our people's material and intellectual well-being. However, we must well understand that the fulfillment of provisions in this field is directly connected with the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development program. If we do not attain the established socioeconomic development and the necessary production in agriculture and industry, we will not be able to attain the provisions for raising the living standard. The increase in the living standard is directly linked to the fulfillment of production tasks in all fields. We must clearly explain to all working people that increases in material and intellectual well-being are directly linked to the way production forces are developing and national wealth and income are growing and to the way we attain the necessary item-specified production. Only on the basis of the item-specified production can we meet consumption requirements. [paragraph continues]

For example, we cannot cite milk to the people in gross production figures; the same applies to meat and other products. Therefore, the problem must not be reduced to attaining the production in terms of value figures but to the item-specified plan. Our propaganda must clearly demonstrate that there can be no increase in the people's well-being unless the item-specified plan is fulfilled in all fields. We cannot consume more than we produce. Furthermore, we must bear in mind that we import many raw materials, including oil. Therefore, we must insure the necessary payments.

In this connection, I would like to speak about foreign trade matters, and about the achievement of the export production. In 1979 the deficit in the balance of payments increased. This year, we must not only even it out, but also reduce last year's deficit. For this purpose we must export the entire production envisaged in the plan, and see that its quality is satisfactory; we must endeavor to obtain good prices, and must make good use of our raw materials and of our people's work, while at the same time making greater efforts to cut back imports. The provisions for imports must be viewed as maximal, while those for exports as minimal. We must take more resolute steps to reduce imports. We have good examples in this respect, but there are still many products that we could save. With the resources of raw and other materials envisaged we can realize the production planned in all areas. We can fulfill and even exceed the export plan if the measures for reducing material consumption are implemented. Similarly, all conditions are present for a good agricultural production this year, and thus for more domestic supplies and more exports. Each county committee must act firmly to bring about the fulfillment of the agricultural export plan.

It must be clear to all of us that, given Romania's conditions--as a country with few resources of raw materials and energy--we are obligated to take every measure to use these materials and energy rationally and to save as much as possible. We must make better use of raw materials and energy, and must obtain maximum returns from the processed production per each ton of raw materials, especially exports.

The chief resources and the decisive factor for the fulfillment of the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society is the work of our people. In accordance with the 12th congress provisions, this will insure the continuous development of our socialist society and of the fatherland's economic potential. Hence, we must insure that each citizen carries out a useful, productive and profitable activity in his particular field. We must raise the level of professional and technical training of manpower in all sectors. When we speak of a better use of raw materials, we speak of a better use of labor. Valuable products from the viewpoint of technical and economic efficiency can only be the result of sophisticated and highly qualified labor. This is why it is so essential for our future activities and for building socialism and communism to raise the level of professional and technical qualification. This is the essential condition for our fatherland's continual progress.

We have wonderful people, who have shown themselves capable of rapidly mastering the most modern achievements of science, of daringly tackling and solving complex problems in research and all other areas. We must more persistently encourage efforts to raise the professional and technical level and technical-scientific research, so that our people may indeed become a great force through their creative work and activities. (loud and prolonged applause)

The organizational and political-educational activities must concentrate on pooling the efforts of all the working people, regardless of nationality, to implement the 12th congress decisions, the party program, and Romania's domestic and foreign policies, thus insuring our fatherland's resolute advance along the path of progress and civilization. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, we are now at the last stage of the electoral campaign. We must intensify our political-educational activities, so that all the collectives of working people in towns and villages, in all sectors, can come with the greatest possible achievements at election time.

At meetings with citizens and through the entire electoral campaign we must explain in detail the correctness of Socialist Romania's foreign policy, of our policy of peace, detente, and independence for each nation.

We must explain that only by closely blending the domestic policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society with a foreign policy of peace, independence and detente, can we insure the fulfillment of the party program and at the same time contribute to creating a better and more just world, a world of peace and equal cooperation among all nations. (loud and prolonged applause)

Let us make the elections a fresh and forceful assertion of all our people's unity around the party, within the framework of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF]. The ballots cast for the SDUF candidates will forcefully show the determination of all our citizens to spare no effort in the struggle for the victory of socialism and communism, for national independence, for cooperation and peace. (loud and prolonged applause)

With this I want to close the proceedings of our meeting, and to wish all our party organizations, county committees, communists and working people in all sectors success in fulfilling this year's plan.

I wish all of you good health and success, comrades.

The audience enthusiastically applauds at length the party secretary general's speech, which was followed with greatest attention and approval, thus showing the firm determination to make every effort to implement Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines, for the socioeconomic progress of our socialist fatherland.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI RECEIVED BY GREEK PRESIDENT

AU041920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 4 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Athens, (AGERPRES), 4/3/1980--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei was received by Konstandinos Tsatsos, president of the Hellenic Republic, during his visit in Greece.

A message of friendship was conveyed to the president of the Hellenic Republic and to Mme Tonna Tsatsos from Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

In his turn, Konstandinos Tsatsos asked that a warm, friendly salute be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and to Elena Ceausescu.

The Hellenic head of state highly appreciated the current stage of the traditional relations between Romania and Greece grounded on reciprocal confidence and esteem, relations not darkened by any litigious problem, which benefits not only the two countries, but also inter-state cooperation on a Balkan and international plane.

During the interview they noted with satisfaction that the Romanian-Hellenic traditional relations witness at present an unprecedented growth on all planes.

When discussing the evolution of international life they stressed the role and responsibility of the small and medium-sized countries, of all states in halting the tensioning of international relations and in resuming the process of detente on the basis of the observance of national independence and sovereignty, of equal rights and non-interference in internal affairs.

They noted that the major problems confronting mankind must and have to be given lasting solutions only by negotiations participated in by all states.

The same day the Romanian foreign minister was received by Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis.

The Hellenic prime minister eulogized the policy conducted by President Nicolae Ceausescu for the promotion and building of a climate of peace, security and collaboration in the world. This stand gains special importance in the current conditions when halting the worsening of international situation and resuming the policy of peace, and collaboration are required.

During the talks the sides pointed to wide perspectives of expanding and deepening the bilateral cooperation, of further amplifying the exchange of material and spiritual assets. They agreed on initiating new cooperation ventures to the advantage of both peoples, of making more dynamic the cooperation in the Balkan region and in Europe, according to the summit agreements between the two countries and to the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

During the wide exchange of views regarding the topical issues of the international situation, the sides highlighted with satisfaction the active, fruitful collaboration between Romania and Greece internationally and the resolve of the two governments was expressed in point of taking further action on this line, with the firm belief that this was the spirit that should prevail in the relations among all states irrespective of their social and political system.

During the talks the sides noted the necessity of strengthening friendship, collaboration and good neighbourliness. In the same framework the sides stressed the importance of developing the relations of friendship in the Balkans, both bilaterally and multilaterally, this meeting the interests of the respective peoples and of all the other peoples in Europe and the world over.

Looking into the upward tendency of international tension, the sides shared the opinion that action must be taken for consolidating international peace and security, for consolidating the policy of detente.

Under the circumstances it is more necessary than ever to activate all the states and governments, all the political forces interested in peace and progress, in order to bar the course towards the aggravation of the international political climate, and to firmly insist on everybody observing in relation to all the national independence and sovereignty, the non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, the nonuse of force or the threat with force, the settlement of all litigations by peaceful means alone, by negotiations.

During the interview the sides stressed that it was important that due attention be paid to the thorough preparation of the Madrid reunion, so that it might fulfill the role incumbent on it, making the framework for direct negotiations and discussions in an atmosphere of cooperation, in a spirit of dialogue not of confrontation, so that the policy of detente might be resumed and continued, the only policy apt to offer a viable perspective to the interstate relations not only in Europe, but also the world over.

In order to be real, the sides noted, the policy of detente should be general and consistently applied in all the regions of the world, under all circumstances. On this line, all the states, large and small, irrespective of economico-social system or geographical disposition, are called to make their effective contribution.

Further Reportage on Visit

For additional coverage of the visit to Athens by Foreign Minister Andrei, see the Greece section of the 5 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

DELEGATION HEAD ADDRESSES VIENNA NUCLEAR POWER MEETING

AU282043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Vienna, AGERPRES, 28/2/1980--Taking the floor during the general debates of the final plenary conference of the nuclear fuel cycling evaluation programme, the head of the Romanian delegation, Octavian Groza, reiterated Romania's stand regarding all countries' right to fully benefit from the peaceful use of nuclear science and technology. Romania--he said--considers it imperiously necessary that an unhampered access, without discrimination, to the achievements of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes should be ensured. The developing countries, in particular, should be granted the necessary technical assistance.

MESSAGE DELIVERED AT PALESTINIAN WOMEN'S CONGRESS

AU270859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0805 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Beirut, AGERPRES 27/2/198--In the Tuesday's plenary meeting of the third congress of the Palestinian Women's General Union, Sonea Emilia, member of the Executive Bureau of the Women's National Council of Romania, took the floor conveying the congress a warm salute on behalf of the women in Romania and underlining the full solidarity of the Romanian women, of the entire Romanian people with the Palestinian people's cause, as well as the necessity of reaching a global, just and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict.

IRAQI PRESIDENT RECEIVES CEAUSESCU ENVOY PUNGAN

AU041436 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 4 Mar 80 AU

[Text] An exchange of messages took place between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Saddam Husayn, secretary general of the Iraq Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic of Iraq, during the reception by the Iraqi head of state of Comrade Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state and special envoy of the RCP secretary genera and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Thanking the envoy for the message received from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President Saddam Husayn pointed out with particular satisfaction the friendly and sincere relations existing between Romania and Iraq and asked him to extend his feelings of consideration to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania as well as wishes for personal health and happiness and for prosperity and peace to the friendly and fraternal Romanian people.

On behalf of and on the instructions of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the envoy presented our country's viewpoints on developing bilateral relations and the Romanian head of state's opinions on certain topical international issues.

On this occasion the sides reiterated the common desire of the two party-state leaderships to continue to act to develop and intensify comprehensive relations of close friendship and cooperation between Romania and Iraq, on the basis of mutual esteem, understanding and advantage. They also expressed the common desire to continue to make consistent efforts, along with other states, to peacefully resolve all contentious interstate issues through negotiations, in order to insure the continuity of the process of detente and to defend international peace and security.

In this respect they expressed the desire to maintain permanent contacts between the party-state leaderships of Romania and Iraq and to resort to consultations whenever necessary on issues concerning the development of bilateral ties and on certain issues of international life, in the spirit of the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples and of their joint concern with insuring the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation throughout the world.

SPECIAL ENVOY PUNGAN RECEIVED BY SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

AU051753 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 5 Mar 80 AU

[Text] At the request of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state and special envoy of the head of the Romanian state, extended a friendly message to Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, together with wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for prosperity, peace and progress to the Syrian Arab people.

Expressing thanks for the message and expressing complete satisfaction with the fruitful and friendly cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria and the RCP, between the Syrian Arab people and the Romanian people, President Hafiz al-Asad asked the guest to convey to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu his sentiments of deep regard and esteem, as well as wishes for good health and personal happiness and for new successes in his activity devoted to the prosperity and constant flourishing of the Romanian nation and wishes for well-being and progress to the friendly Romanian people.

After the exchange of messages, the two sides discussed certain aspects of relations between the two countries and peoples and stressed the desire of both sides to do all they can to implement the understandings concluded at the summit level during the numerous meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad.

In this context, they pointed out new opportunities to deepen and diversify Romanian-Syrian mutually advantageous cooperation in all fields of common interest and especially in the economic field. They stressed the determination of the two countries to strengthen and intensify their cooperation at an international level in the interest of the general cause of peace, detente and cooperation among states and the cause of each nation's independent development, of insuring each people's right to progress and prosperity.

DEFENSE MINISTER CONGRATULATES GDR COUNTERPART

AU050718 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the GDR National People's Army, Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense.

GDR MACHINE TOOL MINISTER HOLDS TALKS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

Meeting With Verdet

AU051432 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 5 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Prime Minister Comrade Ilie Verdet today received Rudi Georgi, GDR minister of heavy machine building and processing machinery building [as heard], who is visiting our country. The two sides highlighted the good relations of cooperation established between our countries and peoples, relations that have been forcefully stimulated by decisions adopted at meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker. They also expressed the view that the dynamic and many-sided development of the two countries provides increasing opportunities for deepening and diversifying the bilateral economic, scientific-technical, cultural cooperation and cooperation in other areas of common interest.

The talk brought to the fore new specific ways and means of developing the economic cooperation and trade between Romania and the GDR. The meeting proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Cooperation Talks With Avram

AU051932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 5 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/3/1980--A working interview took place in Bucharest between Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machine-building industry, and Rudi Georgi, minister for machine-tool and processing machines of the G.D.R. During the talks they expressed their reciprocal satisfaction at the results scored in the collaboration between the specialized industries of the two countries as regards the production of machine tools and textile machines and established new ways for the development and deepening of the collaboration in domains of mutual interest. A contract of cooperation in the production of power presses was signed between the industrial central of machine-tools, fine mechanics and tools of Romania and VEB-"Fritz Heckert" of the G.D.R. A direct collaboration was also established between the Cluj-Napoca enterprise of grinding, machines and VEB-BWF Berlin Marzahn.

A protocol was signed in concluding the working interview which establishes concrete measures aiming at the intensification of the collaboration between the machine tools and processing industries of Romania and the G.D.R.

COLLOQUIUM ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION HELD WITH SPAIN

AU042050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 4 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/3/1980--The first Romanian-Spanish colloquium on bilateral relations, on security and cooperation in Europe took place in Bucharest.

In the inaugural address, Aurel Dumitru, minister, secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stressed the importance of this colloquium in the context of the development of the bilateral relations on multiple planes, especially after the visit paid to Spain by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, as also of the fruitful collaboration between the two countries for an as thorough as possible preparation and proper unfolding of the Madrid reunion on security and cooperation in Europe.

Taking the floor, Carlos Robles Piquer, secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain, emphasized the Spanish Government's wish to intensify the constructive dialogue with Romania, both in point of developing the bil[illegible]ral relations and of their joint contribution to ensuring the continuity of the process [illegible]ecurity and cooperation in Europe, to the success of this important reunion his country [illegible]ld host. During the colloquium, papers were delivered by senior officials of the foreign [illegible]inistries of the two countries and of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. The colloquium works emphasized the joint concerns of the two countries to work with still more determination in order to halt the present course of serious deterioration of interstate relations and to resume and consolidate the course of detente with the participation of all countries, based on the observance of the new principles that should govern the relations among all states and through the complete application as a coherent whole of the Helsinki Final Act provisions. The need was pointed out, to intensify the concrete actions with a view to a most thorough and detailed preparation of the Madrid reunion, so that it may give a fresh impulse to the process of engineering a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe.

PRESIDENT OF FRENCH CITROEN COMPANY HEADS EXECUTIVE VISIT

Received by Burtica

AU042042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 4 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/3/1980--Vice-Premier Cornel Burtica, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on March 4 Jacques Lombard, president of the directorate of the Citroen Automobil who, together with other executives of the society, are on a Romanian visit. During the interview, they approached questions related to the Romanian-French collaboration in car building.

Meetings With Ceausescu, Verdet

AU051631 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 5 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Jacques Lombard, president of the directorate of the Citroen Automobile Company who is on a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had a talk with the guest about matters pertaining to the current stage of cooperation between Romanian auto building enterprises and the Citroen company in the field of automobile production. They also examined opportunities to expand cooperation and stressed that it will contribute to constantly developing mutually advantageous economic cooperation between Romania and France. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere. The French guest was also received by Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES MUGABE ON ELECTION VICTORY

AU051231 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 5 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/3/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party sent a telegram of congratulations to Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU-Patriotic Front), coleader of the Patriotic Front. The telegram reads: I am particularly pleased to convey you warm congratulations on the brilliant successes scored by the Zimbabwe African National Union under your leadership in the recent elections--telling expression of the influence your party exerts upon the broad masses of people. The election returns are a great victory of the Patriotic Front, of the entire Zimbabwe people in the long, heroic struggle for the attainment of the ideals of national independence and freedom, of the aspirations for progress and prosperity. The Romanian people, which has manifested its active solidarity with the Zimbabwe people's struggle for winning national independence, sincerely rejoices at this historic victory and wishes you fresh success in the democratic, self-reliant economic and social development of the country.

I am confident that the relations of friendship and collaboration between our parties will further develop, that the results scored in the elections will open fresh prospects to a broad and productive collaboration between the Romanian and Zimbabwe peoples, to their cooperation in the international arena, for the triumph of the cause of peace, collaboration, security and social progress.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PAKISTANI ENVOY, CALLS FOR PEACE

AU291925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 29 Feb 80 AU

["Nicolae Ceausescu: Everything Possible Should Be Done To Resume The Peace Policy"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/2/1980--Given the international situation that has strongly deteriorated of late as an outcome of the accumulation of unsolved problems, of the policy of the spheres of influence and domination, of disregard of other peoples' interests, Romania considers that at present everything possible should be done to prevent the heightening of tension, to resume and further the policy of peace and detente, grounded on fully equal rights, strict observance of the international law principles--President Nicolae Ceausescu stated on February 29 when he received the letters of credence of the new Pakistani ambassador in Bucharest.

In his address on the occasion, the Romanian head of state further stressed: It is necessary to make all efforts for liquidating the states of tension and conflict still persisting on various meridians of the globe, for the exclusively peaceful settlement, through negotiations, of all disputed issues. It is in the vital interest of all nations, of mankind that the peoples, the statesmen, the politicians, the advanced forces all over the world undertake highly responsible actions towards the complete elimination of force in solving the problems, towards the firm promotion of a policy of collaboration and understanding in the world and the establishment of an international climate which should guarantee free, independent development to each nation, full master of its destiny, without any outside interference.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated, in the same context, Romania's keen interest in the promotion of as close relations as possible with all the countries of the world, in a policy of collaboration, security and peace, firmly grounding her foreign relations on the principles of the strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, non-recourse to threat or use of force and mutual advantage. Stating that those principles were also enshrined in the joint solemn declaration signed by Romania and Pakistan, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the many-sidedly cooperative and friendly Romanian-Pakistani relations, solidly grounded on the above mentioned principles, the cooperation between the two countries on an international plane had registered important progress in the last few years. We consider--the president said--that there are good prospects for further intensifying and deepening these friendly relations, in the interest of our countries, of the cause of international peace, security and collaboration.

In his address on the same occasion, Ambassador Riazuddin Ahmed also pointed to the rapid and important progress of the bilateral economic and technical cooperation as well as to the productive cooperation between Romania and Pakistan in the international arena for the promotion of peace. Expressing Pakistan's gratitude for Romania's support, the ambassador characterized the joint efforts for the building of the Karachi refinery as a monument of the friendship between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW NIGER ENVOY, STRESSES THIRD WORLD

AU271553 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Karim Mahamane, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Niger to our country.

Presenting his credentials, the ambassador extended warm greetings and wishes for good health and happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of the Niger state and on behalf of the Niger Government and people.

In his speech on the occasion, the ambassador--after stressing the essence of the foreign policy practiced by the Niger state--expressed great appreciation for the efforts made by Romania to support the African peoples in their struggle against foreign domination, for a better future and for the interest Romania shows in constantly developing relations of friendship with the peoples of the Third World.

At the end of the speech, the ambassador expressed the desire of the head of the Niger state that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries develop and strengthen even more and his own determination to take successful action in this direction.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the wishes conveyed and, in turn, extended friendly greetings to President Seyni Kountche and to the Government of the Republic of Niger, together with best wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Niger people.

In his response, the head of the Romanian state stressed that, in acting with great determination for its development along the path of progress and socialist civilization, Romania is also paying particular attention to developing relations with all the states in the world on the basis of the principles of international law.

Within this framework, the speaker stressed our country's sustained concern for strengthening relations with the developing countries, with the nonalined countries, with young states in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The speaker then stressed that the interest of security and peace of all nations require greater efforts to resolve all problems by negotiations alone, to avoid clashes and military confrontations and to achieve disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament, to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new international economic order based on fully equal rights and equity, on mutually advantageous cooperation among all world nations.

Romania, together with the peace and progress-loving forces everywhere, is actively struggling to achieve these vital goals of our epoch, being determined to make its full contribution to efforts aimed at building a better and more just world on our planet.

After stressing the positive relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between Romania and Niger, the speaker concludes by stressing that preconditions exist to continue to expand and diversify those relations even more, especially in production sharing, to the benefit of our countries and the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

After the accreditation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu held a cordial talk with the ambassador of the Republic of Niger.

NONALINED DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AT U.N. PLENARY SESSION

Debate on Afghanistan

LD051414 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0932 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, March 5 (TANJUG)--A plenary session of the group of nonaligned countries at the U.N. has decided to send a telegram of congratulations to the Zimbabwe Patriot Front on its election victory, assessing it as a contribution to the realization of the principles and goals of nonalignment.

The debate on the implementation of the decisions adopted by the sixth nonaligned summit in view of the dangerous deterioration of the international situation was resumed at the fourth plenary session yesterday evening. During the debate, the thesis was rejected that the foreign military intervention in Afghanistan is an internal question of that country and of Afghan-Soviet relations and that it should not be discussed for these reasons.

Many speakers during the debate pointed out various cases of the use of force, intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The action in Afghanistan remained in the focus of attention, despite some attempts to speak only of the actions of imperialism and colonialism.

Nineteen countries have so far taken part in the debate. As another fifteen speakers remain to be heard, the chairman has set a new plenary meeting for today, immediately after which a meeting of the working group for drafting the nonaligned plenary session's final document has been scheduled.

The Panamanian delegate, it has been learned here, supported the stand that the policy of nonalignment and the principles of the movement are not in a crisis, but assessed that in terms of action the movement is paralyzed since it is not possible to achieve unity in action. We are declaring ourselves here on Eisenhower's, Nixon's, Carter's and Brezhnev's doctrines, but it would be better if we spoke of the doctrines of Tito, Nehru, An-Nasir and Makarios, the Panamanian delegate said.

In condemning U.S. intervention and interference in internal affairs of a number of countries, the representative of Panama said that there is no differnce between these interventions and the intervention in Afghanistan. That is why the intervention in Afghanistan must also be condemned, said the Panamanian delegate and proposed the plenary session adopt a special communique on this.

But the representative of Afghanistan said that any debate on Afghanistan at this plenum is harmful and represents a "dangerous precedent for the nonaligned movement". If nonaligned countries wish to contribute to the withdrawal of Soviet troops, they should then help to stop interference by the United States, China and Pakistan in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The military intervention in Afghanistan is an internal affair of Afghanistan and Afghan-Soviet relations, the delegate said.

The thesis was immediately dismissed by the representative of Iran who said that by the same token one should also accept that the Chinese action in Vietnam was an internal affair of Vietnam, that the Israeli aggression was an internal affair of the Arab countries and that the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean is an internal affair of the countries of that zone. Involved here is a violation of the principles of nonalignment, which is unacceptable regardless of who its perpetrators are.

The Zaire representative firmly rejected the labelling as "reactionary" of those non-aligned countries which in an overwhelming majority voted in the U.N. against the action in Afghanistan. In pressing for the unity of nonaligned countries on the principles of nonalignment, the representative of Zaire especially emphasized the need for this unity in the struggle for a new international economic order and a new world information order. He said he had some objections concerning the methods of work in the movement, which he would bring forward later.

Sri Lanka representative focused on the state in the Indian Ocean and efforts for the implementation of the declaration on the proclamation of the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and cooperation. He likewise stressed that nonaligned countries should not take sides in ideological disputes and that a tendency to ideologise the nonaligned movement should be rejected.

The Algerian representative assessed that the nonaligned movement is facing difficulties and that its unity has been put on a serious test. However, the strength of the movement lies in the honouring of its own principles and the struggle for detente, said the Algerian representative.

Congratulations to Mugabe, Nkomo

LD051136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1015 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, March 5--The non-aligned movement today sent congratulations to copresidents of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, on their victory in the recent elections. The message reads as follows:

"The non-aligned countries have received with great pleasure the information of the historical victory of the Patriotic Front in the elections recently held in Zimbabwe."

"Your victory by such a convincing majority is an expression of the will of the Zimbabwe people to live in freedom and independence and to throw off the fetters of colonialism and racism."

"In your victory, the non-aligned countries see the historical contribution of the Zimbabwe people, under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, to the liberation of the peoples of Africa from colonial and racist domination."

"It encourages all the peoples fighting for their national liberation and independence, and confirms the principles and policies of non-alignment."

"In welcoming this victory of the people of Zimbabwe, the non-aligned countries, which have fought and continue fighting against the imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism apartheid, racism including Zionism, and all the forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference and hegemony, consider your victory as a confirmation that the historical trend toward the liberation (?is) irreversible."

"With the achievement of your independence you have dealt a mortal blow to colonial and racist system in South Africa."

"Together we shall continue with more resistance our struggle to liquidate the colonial regime in Namibia and for total elimination of apartheid in South Africa."

"The non-aligned countries holding a plenary session in New York, are sending their brotherly greetings to the Patriotic Front and to the people of Zimbabwe, wishing them new successes in carrying out historical objectives of liberation and independence," the message said.

KOLISEVSKI CHAIRS SFRY PRESIDENCY SESSION ON NONALINEMENT

LD051444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by Lazar Kolisevski.

The Presidency discussed the platform for Yugoslavia's foreign political activity during the period ahead. It made a positive assessment of our country's activity on the international plane so far and stressed the need to make efforts for the further affirmation of the principles of the policy of nonalinement in international relations and the need for active work by the movement of nonalined countries.

Some other questions pertaining to the constitutional province of the Presidency were also discussed during the session.

Top officials of the federation also took part in the work of the session.

DRAGOSAVAC CALLS FOR QUICKER IMPLEMENTATION OF TITO'S INITIATIVE

LD051940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] club at Topcider today to the Belgrade garrison officers and civilians on duty in the Yugoslav People's Army. The theme of the meeting was topical internal and foreign political questions and tasks of the LCY.

In the social division of labor, Dusan Dragosavac said addressing those present, you have been given the honorable and noble task of insuring the peaceful socialist self-managing development of our community.

Speaking about topical international developments, Dragosavac went on to note that a country's foreign policy is always a reflection of its internal relations. Consequently, a people like ours, who make sovereign decisions on all social questions in their own country, must be deeply interested in seeing that other peoples too enjoy the same right. In this sense our independent foreign policy too has deep roots in self-managing relations. Speaking about conflicts in the world today, Dragosavac confirmed once again that in the future, as up to now, Yugoslavia would exert efforts in the direction of all the problems being solved in a peaceful way, through consultations and agreement seeking between states and peoples.

Considering the economic situation in the country, Dragosavac said that there are many problems in this respect which have also been partly caused by the serious economic situation in the world, but that this fact should not serve as an excuse, but as a mobilizing force urging us toward tackling the accumulated difficulties more speedily. We should, above all, so organize ourselves that a greater degree of responsibility for carrying out what has been agreed, economizing, industry at work and so forth is manifested in every segment of society.

Existing problems, in Dusan Dragosavac's view, can only be solved through the constant promotion of socialist self-managing relations, so that when fresh tasks are being set the starting point should be what has already been achieved, which is by no means little.

The secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium devoted a considerable amount of attention to the communists' preparation for action and their ideopolitical training. In his view a great deal has recently been done to strengthen the place and role of the basic and municipal organizations of the LCY but he noted that much room for action still remains in this area.

A great obligation of the LCY and of society as a whole is also the consistent carrying out of Comrade Tito's initiative on the promotion of collective work and responsibility and the introduction of the 1-year term of office for presidents. Here we must move much more quickly from words to deeds, Dusan Dragosavac said.

RESERVE OFFICERS' FEDERATION DISCUSSES ROLE IN SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

LD052222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The activity of organizations in the Reserve Officers' Federation of Yugoslavia [ROFY] in the past period was directed above all at the organizational and cadre strengthening of their own ranks, ideopolitical and general military training and a more comprehensive commitment of every member in all social structures and the environment in which he lives. This was stressed by Bogdan Pecotic, president of the ROFY, at today's session of the organization's Federal Conference.

In the debate on the involvement of reserve officers in the Socialist Alliance, which was the main subject of discussion, it was stressed that the membership and the organizations of the ROFY had contributed to the successful implementation of many significant actions launched by the Socialist Alliance with their social activity.

As for the activity in the next period, the debate stressed the need for even broader involvement of reserve officers in the day-to-day activities of the Socialist Alliance in resolving concrete vital problems of the working people and citizens, beginning with various communal issues right up to the question of socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection. In these activities, it was stated today, reserve officers should advocate a free, bold and open discussion on all essential issues of our social development.

Particular stress was laid on the task of implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, responsibility and decisionmaking and on introduction of the one-year mandate of president or chairman. The decisions adopted by the delegates today also represent a significant step in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative.

Bogdan Pecotic was elected first president of the Reserve Officers' Federation of Yugoslavia with a one-year mandate. It was also decided at the session to reduce the number of the members of the Presidium from 23 to 15.

Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, briefed the Presidium today on topical questions of the economic situation in the world and in our country.

The delegates of the ROFY Federal Conference today sent a telegram to Comrade Tito expressing the deepest sentiments, love and respect as well as wishes for his speedy recovery and convalescence. We assure you, Comrade Tito, the telegram says, that reserve officers will consistently implement your ideas and messages.

VETERANS CONFERENCE PRAISES TITO, NONALINEMENT POLICY

LD052150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1905 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Novi Sad--The development of the international situation confirms once again the correctness and far-sightedness of Comrade Tito's assertions that the policy of detente is not a matter for great powers but of all mankind and that nonalinement represents the only possible way into the future. This was stated at the session of the Central Committee of the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Associations (SUBNOR) of Vojvodina.

Therefore, the veterans' organization, as part of the entire self-managing community had accepted, as Rudolf Jontovic said in his introductory speech, both with satisfaction and with pride the recognition paid to Comrade Tito for his many years of struggle for peace, freedom and equality of all people and countries by the heads of nonalined countries at their meeting in Havana. This makes us even more firm in our lasting orientation toward nonalinement as a policy which stems from the very essence of our self-managing system.

The veterans will, Jontovic stressed, remain the vigilant guardians of the gains of our revolution and stand firm in their struggle against all possible attempts by nationalist, dogmatist, liberalist and other enemy tendencies, above all in their own ranks. All speculations heard from various sides about Yugoslavia's future will come to nothing when faced by this decisiveness and unity. The unity, strength and decisiveness of our entire community represents the best guarantee of Yugoslavia's consistent implementation of the policy of the LCY and of Comrade Tito.

The action program of the veterans' organization of Vojvodina envisages concentrating its activity on the consolidation of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and on the nurturing and developing of revolutionary traditions and of the gains of the revolution as well as the implementation of economic stabilization.

MONTENEGRIN PRESIDENCY VIEWS CHANGES IN REPUBLIC'S CONSTITUTION

LD051336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Titograd--The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro adopted today its orientation program of activity. "At their session today, chaired by Viljko Milatovic, the members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, exchanged views on some questions bound up with the implementation of the initiative to tackle changes in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. During the discussion they accepted the proposal made by a coordination group that only those stipulations of the Constitution which refer to the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative concerning further promotion of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility have to be changed. These changes, it was stressed, should make possible further democratization and socialization of the process of political decisionmaking and should contribute to greater efficiency and quality of work of the organs at all levels."

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER BARBORIC DIES IN LJUBLJANA

LD060926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Janez Barboric, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Trade Unions Federation of Yugoslavia and member of the LCY Central Committee, died in Ljubljana this morning after a grave illness.